THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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DEAD STRIPPED TO CLOTHE THE LIVING AT CAMP THOMAS

Soldiers' Tongues Hung Out for Want of Water at Chickamauga While Water Sold for $1.25 a Pitcher.

WAR INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE HEARS NEWS

Surgeon and Officers of the Line Declare Medicine Could Not Be Secured, While the Hospitals Were Too Crowded to Admit Men Who Were Fatally Ill. Light Is Turned On.

Lexington, Ky., November 1.—Sensation followed sensation during the session of that branch of the war investigating committee now convened here

Complete incompetency on the part of the surgeons, carelessness by the commissary department and want of judgment by officers were testified to.

Some statements branding the entire workings of camp and field were brought out, but probably the statement exciting the greatest comment and showing a thoroughly wretched condition of affairs was made by Major William Cogswell, surgeon of the Eighth Massachusetts regiment, when he was on the stand. Said he:

"The clothing and blankets belonging to men who died of typhoid were brought back without having been washed or boiled and used by other men of the regiment."

He mentioned other abuses which he says were reported to the higher authorities without action being taken.

No less sensational was a portion of Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers's testimony. Dr. Chalmers was captain and assistant surgeon of the Twelfth New York. He said:

"The men never could get enough water to satisfy their thirst. Ice water was sold at $1.25 a pitcher. The matter was reported, but the custom was not stopped. The mules and horses on transports went for twenty-four hours at one time without water."

Lieutenant Colonel Parker, of the same regiment, was an equally interesting witness. He asserted that when the troops arrived at Chickamauga the men had to sleep on the wet grounds with only one blanket and no change of clothing. He said that the First South Carolina regiment did not receive their rifles for a month after their arrival at the park, the men being compelled to do guard duty without guns. The Twenty-first Kansas also had to do guard duty for two weeks with sticks. Said Colonel Parker:

"When the volunteers first arrived at Chickamauga their tongues were literally hanging out for water. For three weeks they could not get water enough to quench their thirst. Then the pipe lines were tapped, but the water was not pure in my opinion."

Chief Commissary Marshall of Camp Hamilton was the first witness up when the commission convened this morning. He denied the statements made by Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell, of the First Territorials, last night. He said every requisition had been honored from the Territorials.

The second witness was General J. C. Bates, who testified as to the Santiago campaign, the camps at Mobile and Chickamauga. He went to see General Brooke regarding the lack of equipments, clothing and other supplies.

"The day before we left Mobile we got pretty well supplied," he said. "These were supplies for recruits. At Santiago we had bread and meat always. Montauk Point was not the proper place for a camp of sick soldiers at this time of year. At Montauk Point I learned that the Long Island railroad had exclusive contract to haul the soldiers to the city.

"In Cuba medical supplies were woefully short. The medical officers said they could not get them.

"This was especially true at Siboney. In going over we had enough medical supplies, but we were cut down. We had trouble in getting ambulances taken to Cuba. Got one for each regiment and one for the squadron. I think the ambulances I took were the only ones ashore when the Rough Riders' fight occurred on the 24th of June."

When asked what in his opinion was the weakness in the medical department, General Bates said he thought a great mistake was made in not sending medical officers in sufficient number with regiments ordered to the field. Additional transportation should have been furnished for medical officers and medical supplies, ambulances and horses.

No Excuse Can Be Offered.

"I think there is not sufficient excuse for medical supplies being short in Cuba," continued the witness. "Better preparations could have been made for transportation. We had no way to shoe horses and mules."

General Bates had no recommendations to suggest.

Dr. Edgar A. Means, surgeon in charge of the Gibbs general hospital, Lexington, was asked regarding the sanitary condition of Camp Thomas, where he was brigade surgeon. He read a report on the condition of the sites there which showed they were disease breeders. Though the men detailed from the regiments to the division hospitals were incompetent, Dr. Means condemned the water supply at Camp Thomas because there was typhoid fever there. The order to boil drinking water was generally obeyed when boilers could be procured.

After luncheon Major John Backman, of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, was the first witness called by the commission. His testimony indicated that his regiment had fared well in every respect.

Major J. D. Glennan, brigade surgeon of volunteers, was called. Major Glennan was at Chickamauga and Tampa. He later re-

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TANNER STOOD IN THE WAY.

Corporation Did Not Reduce Wages, as Was Contemplated, on Account of Governor's Attitude.

Joliet, Ill., November 1.—The threatened strike of the galvanizers of the American Steel and Wire Company, which involved 5,000 employees, is off. The reduction that was to take place today has been averted.

The men notified the company that they would not accept, declaring that Governor Tanner's action in the mining districts in using the state troops to keep out imported labor had set a precedent that would prevent the repetition in Illinois of the importation of labor said to have been practiced at the company's Ohio and Indiana plants. In addition, local political conditions are said to have cut a figure.

It is also said that Governor Tanner's aid was invoked to influence Colonel Gates, Colonel Lambert and Colonel Elwood, the three big wire and steel magnates, all of whom are on Governor Tanner's staff.

THREE GOVERNMENTS UNITE.

As the United States of Central America the Combine Will Operate.

San Francisco, November 1.—The steamer Acapulco which arrived from South America today brings news of the coalition of three Central American states, Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras, which will be conducted under a common administration to be known as the United States of Central America.

The inauguration of the new regime was to be ushered in today, according to the Acapulco's passengers, and a grand celebration in honor of the event was to be held at Amapalapa, which is to be the seat of government. Under the form of government the administration passes into the control of a representative from each republic—Dr. Salavador Calages, of Salvador; Dr. Miguel Angel Ugarte, of Honduras, and Dr. Manuel Corronel Matus, of Nicarauga.

The three gentlemen mentioned will continue in power until the 14th of March next, when they will formally elect a president of the United States of Central America, who will hold office four years. Advices state that the three countries have practically agreed on J. Rosa Pacose, of Salvador, for the executive chair.

In the meantime the presidents of the three republics will assume the grade of governors and immediately after there will be an election in Salvador. The three gubernatorial candidates are General Thomas Regalado, Horcio Villeoicencia and Carlos Melondez.

GEN. LEE'S MOTHER INJURED.

In a Fall Sunday the Aged Lady Sustained Fracture of the Thigh.

Richmond, Va., November 1.—A special from Fredericksburg tonight reports the condition of Mrs. Anna M. Lee, mother of General Lee, unimproved.

She fell at the home of her son, Captain Daniel Lee, in Stafford county, Sunday evening and broke her left thigh bone just below the hip.

Owing to her extreme age, about ninety, the worst is feared.

POSTOFFICE ON WHEELS STARTS.

Government Tries an Experimental Work in Maryland.

Washington, November 1.—The postoffice department has ordered an innovation in the postal service by the experimental establishment of a "postoffice on wheels," to operate in the vicinity of Westminster, Md.

The service, which is to begin shortly, calls for the use of a postal wagon to travel over a designated route in rural districts. Mail boxes can be placed at some point on the route for every farmer living within a mile or two of the proposed route and mail will be collected therefrom. One important feature of the contemplated innovation which, if successful, will be extended generally, is that it will have money order and registry matter facilities.

NURSE DIES AT CAMP POLAND.

Soldiers Grease a Railroad Track for Three Miles for Vengeance.

Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., November 1.—The first death among the division hospital nurses occurred tonight. The victim was Sister Mary Elizabeth Flannagan, of Baltimore. She died of typhoid fever. The hospital report today was: 5 received, 2 released, 247 remaining.

The soldiers in the First West Virginia and Sixth Ohio camps last night wreaked vengeance upon the Fountain Head Railroad Company by greasing the track of the road from the city to the camp, a distance of three miles. The job was accomplished with military precision, being between trains. This action was on account of the railroad refusing to transport free of charge the daily provost guard details.

WANT RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Tennessee River Improvement Association Meets To ay.

Chattanooga, Tenn., November 1.—(Special.)—The annual meeting of the Tennessee River Improvement Association will be held in Chattanooga November 23d. General Joseph Wheeler is president and will be present to preside. A memorial to congress asking for sufficient appropriation to improve Tennessee river from Chattanooga to its mouth so as to make it navigable the year round will be prepared at this meeting.

Delegates will be present from cities along the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

FRANCE DECIDES TO QUIT FASHODA

Marchand Will Be Withdrawn Unconditionally.

DE COURCEL LEAVES LONDON

French Ambassador at British Court Will Soon Be Changed.

SALISBURY STANDS PAT IN HIS DEMANDS

Republic Has Not the Slightest Idea of Going to War with England and the Egyptian Expedition Will Move Quietly Away.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.—"FRANCE WILL RETIRE FROM FASHODA UNCONDITIONALLY," THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF THE DAILY MAIL SAYS, "AND WITHOUT ASKING COMPENSATION.

"Baron de Courcel, whose term as French ambassador in London expired long ago, but who has held on to conduct negotiations affecting Egypt, will now be recalled and no haste will be shown to appoint his successor, with a view of making French resentment at British action, for England has almost taken the place of Germany as the object of French hatred."

"Baron de Courcel," the Paris correspondent of The Times says, "gathered from a conversation held after the last British cabinet council that Lord Salisbury's attitude had undergone a change, the British premier insisting that it was impossible to disregard public opinion in England, and that nothing could be done until Fashoda was evacuated.

"SO FAR AS FRENCH PUBLIC OPINION IS CONCERNED, THERE IS NOT THE SLIGHTEST IDEA OF GOING TO WAR FOR FASHODA, AND ANY GOVERNMENT DOING SO WOULD BE REGARDED AS A GOVERNMENT OF IMBECILES."

"We learn from an unofficial source in Paris," The Daily Graphic says this morning, "that Captain Baratier bears instructions to Major Marchand to return to Fashoda and then to withdraw his expedition in the direction of the Upper Unbangui river, north of the Congo, evacuating Fasnoda and the five posts established by him east of the frontier indicated in the Anglo-German agreement.

"THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT WILL BE INVITED TO SEND TROOPS TO ACCOMPANY MAJOR MARCHAND AS HE RETIRES FROM THE BAHR-EL-GAZAL TERRITORY AND TO REOCCUPY THE POSTS AS THEY ARE EVACUATED BY THE FRENCH OFFICERS, THUS SOLVING THE DIFFICULTY CONCERNING MAJOR MARCHAND'S REVICTUALMENT.

"When Major Marchand's retirement is fully accomplished negotiations based on proposals submitted by Baron de Courcel to Great Britain will be opened. France is disposed to recognize frankly that the reconquest of Omdurman completely changes the situation as it existed when Major Marchand was instructed to proceed to the Nile. The French government will even state that had Major Marchand been aware of the khedivial advance he would not have pushed his mission so far east.

"These intentions have not yet been officially imparted to Great Britain, but they probably will be before Major Marchand's evacuation commences."

Ammunition Placed on Warships.

Halifax, N. S., November 1.—Not since the Trent affair has such activity been displayed in military and naval circles here. After the order had been received to have the battleship Renown put in thorough repair another order was received, the purport of which was not known until this morning, when eight large double trams and about 200 men, sailors and marines, were put to work transferring powder, ammunition and small arms of every description from the magazines at the dock yard to the distributing shed and thence to the several warships in port. The work continued all day.

FAURE SIGNS THE CABINET DECREE.

Paris, November 1.—President Faure this evening signed the decree constituting the cabinet formed by M. Dupuy. M. Dupuy had a long conference with his colleagues and after discussing all pending foreign and domestic difficulties, the minister reached a complete accord regarding the past attitude of M. Delcasse, the foreign minister, toward the Fashoda question and as to the policy he proposed for the future. They approved also the taxation reform proposal of M. Peytral, minister of finance. It was agreed that the ministerial statement of policy on the reassembling of parliament should declare that the present constitution of the cabinet was meant to mark a further stage in the complete union of the whole republican party and should promise the introduction of progressive measures, as, for instance, old-age pensions and similar bills. As regards the Dreyfus question, the cabinet bows to the decision of the court of cassation, and will aid the work of justice.

BOB EVANS SHOT BY DR. HOPKINS

Tragedy Follows a Dispute in the Town of Thomasville.

BOTH MEN ARE WELL KNOWN

It Is Said That Evans Struck the Physician.

LATTER THEN BEGAN SHOOTING

Three or Four Shots Were Fired and Two Men Were Hurt—Evans Died in Three Minutes—His Slayer Put Under Arrest.

Thomasville, Ga., November 1.—(Special.) Dr. J. S. Hopkins shot and killed Bob Evans this afternoon, after a short quarrel in which the former is said to have been the aggressor. From the best information obtainable, it seems that the difficulty was brought about by Evans having instructed Lester Cone to say to Dr. Hopkins that some draying which Dr. Hopkins had ordered would be a cash transaction. This angered the doctor very much and he told Cone that he would see Evans, using some very strong language.

Evans, William Cargill and another person, whose name is not known, were standing on Broad street, near Pringle's store, when Dr. Hopkins approached the group. He addressed Evans, using some very strong epithets. Evans told him not to use that language again, or something to that effect.

It is here that eye witnesses, and there are several, differ.

Some say Evans struck Dr. Hopkins, others that he struck at him and some that he drew back to strike, and then the shooting commenced. Some say three shots were fired; others four.

Evans wheeled around and ran into Pringle's store, where he fell. He only lived three or four minutes and never spoke. In the fusilade Cargill, who was talking to Evans about selling him some sirup, was shot through the arm and received a slight wound in the side. The wounds were dressed by Dr. McIntosh, who says they are not dangerous.

Dr. Hopkins, when told by Mr. Cargill that he was hit, said that he would dress his wounds, and added, "I was not shooting at you."

Sheriff Doss was standing on the opposite side of the street and saw the shooting. He stepped across and placed Dr. Hopkins under arrest. Dr. Hopkins handed the sheriff his pistol and said he was ready to go with him. He was taken to the sheriff's office in the courthouse, where a consultation was held with his friends and attorney, and he was then taken to jail. Dr. McIntosh examined the dead man in Pringle's store and found that he was shot between the eighth and ninth ribs in the region of the heart.

Mrs. Evans was notified and soon after the body was placed in a vehicle and conveyed to the home of his father. Evans leaves a wife and two little children.

Bob Evans belonged to one of the oldest families in Thomasville and was one of the foremost and most progressive business men of the town, being the junior member of the well known firm of James E. Evans & Son. Two families are plunged into the deepest grief. One wife mourns beside her dead husband and the other is stricken with grief at seeing her husband in jail, charged with killing a fellow man. Dr. Hopkins is a son of Dr. T. S. Hopkins, for many years a trustee of the state lunatic asylum, a brother of ex-Senator H. W. Hopkins and Captain T. N. Hopkins, of the First Georgia, and a relative of Judge John L. Hopkins, of Atlanta.

DEMANDS A MILEAGE BOOK.

Michigan Governor Determined To Have Same Privileges as Other People on Railroads.

Lansing, Mich., November 1.—Governor Pingree is determined to carry his suit brought to compel the Michigan Central to sell him a thousand-mile mileage book, $20, to the United States supreme court if possible. Today Attorney General Maynard applied to the state supreme court for a writ of error to permit the removal of the case to the highest court.

Failing in this Maynard will apply to Justice Harlan, presiding justice of the federal circuit which embraces Michigan, or if necessary to the supreme court itself.

The attorney general insists that the supreme court has never passed upon the claim that the right to fix transportation tolls is part of the police power of the federal government only, and not of state governments.

HIS NOSE WAS TOO LARGE.

Tifton Negro with a Cyrano de Bergerac Proboscis Gets Sliced with a Razor.

Tifton, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—The biggest nose in Georgia is carried by a Tifton negro today.

Will Wilkes, known as "Geechy Will," and Jim Lawrence, commonly called "Buster," engaged in the usual religious discussion Sunday, in which Will decided that "Buster," Cyrano de Bergerac of Rostand's famous play, had entirely too much nose and made a slash at it with his pocket "razzer," slicing it nearly off. It was done up in a huge bundle by the attending physician and now "Buster," who already had the biggest feet in Berrier, has the biggest nose also.

When arraigned before Acting Mayor Padrich this morning, however, his honor failed to appreciate the humor of the situation and assessed a fine of $60 and costs on Lawrence.

MARKSMAN SHOOTS MANIAC.

Officer Selects a Sharpshooter To Wound the Insane Man So That He May Be Captured.

Beaver Dam, Wis., November 1.—Adam Hammer, of this city, became suddenly insane today and securing a gun, wounded nine men and was finally shot himself to prevent his doing further injury. Hammer was employed in the machine shops of the J. S. Rowell Manufacturing Co. He was a good worker, but at times had spells of supposed insanity, the result, it is said, of religious excitement. His peculiar ways made him the but for practical jokes.

Today some one placed some tacks on a stool where he worked and this angered him. He left the shop, went to a hardware store, where he rented a shotgun, loaded it with shells, and taking up his position south of the main building of the plant, kept every one at bay for over an hour, the while shooting several employees through the windows.

Finally Lieutenant Arthur T. A. Tibbetts, of company K, Second regiment, who has a reputation for good marksmanship, was selected by the marshal to shoot him in such a manner as to bring him down without killing him. Lieutenant Tibbetts shot Hammer in the right shoulder with a 32-caliber rifle, bringing him to the ground. He was quickly arrested by the marshal and taken to the lock-up, where his wounds were dressed. They were found to be not serious.

NO DEFINITE DATE FIXED YET.

War Department Makes No Change in Plans for Cuban Movement.

Washington, November 1.—There has been no change in the plans of the war department respecting the sending of troops to Cuba. No date has ever been fixed when the troops shall depart. The only thing that has been determined upon is that the control of the island shall pass to the United States January 1st. Attempts to make it appear that the death of Colonel Waring from yellow fever has changed the plans of the department are without basis.

When General Lee was in Washington the earliest date he recommended for sending troops to Cuba was November 15th, and he did this with several reservations, suggesting that only a small number be sent and to particular places where there was little danger of disease and fever. With a view to making arrangements for the troops a board of officers was sent to Cuba to select camp sites and ascertain what was needed for the troops. The principal officers of this board, Colonels Hecker and Lee, have been ordered to Washington and their reports will be carefully considered bfore any troops are sent to the island.

The war department moreover does not wish to have any conflict with the Spanish troops as to occupation of towns, and therefore desires to send the United States troops into Cuba only a short time before the Spanish troops evacuate. Owing to climatic conditions the United States has not been pressing for immediate evacuation, requiring that only reasonable progress be made by the Spanish authorities.

COUSIN OF PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

Kinswoman of Kaiser's Chancellor Commits Suicide in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., November 1.—A letter left by Mrs. Amiel Sonnabend, who was found dead in her bed nine days after she had committed suicide, declared that deceased was a cousin of Prince Hohenlohe, the German chancellor.

Statements by the woman's daughters seem to corroborate the claim of relationship.

CLOSING OF PRYOR FOR A DEPOT SITE BARRED BY THE CITY

Resolution to That Effect Adopted at Joint Meeting of Finance and Electric and Other Railways Committees Yesterday.

PEOPLE'S CROSSINGS ARE TO BE PROTECTED

Mayor and Councilmen Sound a Warning Note in This Respect—Messrs. Thomas and Scott Were Not Present but Sent Letters Explaining Why They Were Not There.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee the city of Atlanta should entertain no proposition relative to a depot which looks to the closing of Pryor street."

The foregoing resolution was unanimously adopted at the meeting of the finance and electric railway committees at the city hall yesterday afternoon. Council meets tomorrow, and will no doubt concur in this action. This practically kills the suggestion of the roads to erect a new depot from Loyd to Whitehall street unless some other arrangement is agreed upon whereby Pryor street can be left open.

The meeting yesterday was for the purpose of conferring with the road officials as to the depot problem. President Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, General Manager Scott, of the Georgia, and State Attorney Wimbish were to have been present. Colonel Wimbish was the only one there. President Thomas was called to Washington on urgent business; General Manager Scott wrote he preferred not to be present on account of the absence of Major Thomas.

As forecasted in yesterday's Constitution, the depot matter has not been settled, and the question is in about the same shape as when council first took it up except as to the closing of Pryor street. A warning note was sounded as to the protection of the central crossings in future.

An effort was made at the committee meeting to have council come out squarely against the closing of Pryor and Loyd streets, but it failed. Another effort was made to have no action whatever taken until a conference could be held with the railroad officials. The overwhelming sentiment against closing Pryor street killed this.

State Attorney Wimbish made a short statement, in which he inferred the state would not object to the erection of a union depot at any point on its property; that the state would not insist on a new depot on the site of the present shed, but that the state would object to a new depot on any other than the state's property. He made it very plain that if the city assumes the attitude of accepting or rejecting propositions, and is not willing to make any concessions, it will be many years before the state would be willing to consent to the erection of a new depot on its property.

Reason for Their Absence.

Mr. Frank P. Rice was made chairman of the meeting. Mr. Peters read the following letter from General Manager Scott, of the Georgia road, explaining his absence:

"Hon. Edward C. Peters, Chairman Finance Committee, City Council; Hon. F. P. Rice, Chairman Committee on Electric and Other Railways, City Council, Atlanta, Ga. Gentlemen: I duly received your favor of the 28th instant, inviting me to be present at the meeting of your joint committee in Atlanta Tuesday, the 1st proximo, at 3 p. m.

"Inasmuch as Major Thomas, who is the chairman of the railroad committee, and the only authorized spokesman for it, is obliged to be absent, as I have just learned by telegraph, I do not feel that I can accomplish anything by attending the session, and, therefore, will not do so; but I am ready to attend at any time that Major Thomas and Mr. Wimbish can be present. Very truly yours.

THOMAS K. SCOTT,
"General Manager."

The following communication from President Thomas was read:

"Edward C. Peters, Chairman Finance Committee; F. P. Rice, Chairman Electric and Other Railways Committee, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: Referring to yours of the 28th, requesting me to be present at a conference to be held in Atlanta, Tuesday, November 1st, at 3 p. m., regret to state I have arranged to attend a conference of railroad men with the secretary of war, at Washington, D. C., on the same date; hence it will be impracticable for me to attend the meeting at Atlanta. Yours truly.

"J. W. THOMAS, President."

Several Resolutions Introduced.

Chairman Rice thought the time had arrived for taking some decisive action in reference to the depot matter. He was opposed to closing either Pryor or Loyd streets. Councilman Thompson introduced a resolution to the effect that in the opinion of council it was not feasible to close either Pryor or Loyd streets.

Alderman Dimmock introduced a substitute striking out Loyd street. Alderman Woodward seconded. Both thought the council should not cut off negotiations with the roads entirely, claiming that the officials might have some plan whereby the Loyd street site might be successfully utilized.

Mayor Collier favored adjournment until the railroad authorities could be present.

"I understand," said he, "that Major Thomas has plenary power in this matter. He holds the key to the situation, and the other roads will probably co-operate with what he says. Major Thomas had his Washington engagement made before this meeting was called, and his absence, therefore, is unavoidable. I think it is due him, therefore, that the committees adjourn until he can be present.

"The more I think about this depot problem, the more I am convinced that any suggestion in reference to a new depot that does not entertain the abolishing of the central grade crossings should not be considered. This city has been annoyed for years with these crossings, and now that roads are contemplating a change in their terminal facilities, it is proper that we respect the future. Atlanta is growing rapidly, and unless something is done these crossings will become a greater annoyance every year. A depot built on the Loyd street site would not give relief, but on the other hand would intensify the situation. These crossings should by all means be taken care of."

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TWENTY-THREE WIDOWS MADE.

Fishing Fleet on New England Coast Has Had Severe Season.

Gloucester, Mass., November 1.—The past season has been very severe on the fishing fleet. The reckoning for the year is fourteen vessels a total, eighty-two men drowned, twenty-three wives widowed and fifty-five children made orphans. The loss will approximate $100,000. The terrible gales which raged on the banks during October, 1897, are undoubtedly responsible for the losses of three vessels and their entire crews, while the series of gales which prevailed during the winter also brought the fate of many a Gloucester fisherman.

SWEET POTATO FIVE FEET LONG.

A Tifton Farmer Brings in a Giant Potato an Promises Larger Ones.

Tifton, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—The largest sweet potato ever grown in Georgia was brought to Tifton Saturday by Mr. M. Walker, a farmer living two miles out of town. It is a giant of its species and measures just four feet, ten and one-half inches in length. It has been placed on exhibition here and attracts no little attention. It is of the variety commonly called "nigger killer," and is a dark red, with white meat. About a month ago, before potatoes became fully grown, Mr. Walker brought a yam weighing nine pounds and measuring thirty and one-half inches in circumference. Better results even than these two specimens are expected when the potatoes are dug.

FARMER KILLS HALLOWE'ENERS.

Youngsters Raid a Corn Field Only To Leave One Member Dead.

Newark, O., November 1.—Thomas Randall, a farmer, near Dickersville, shot into a drowd of village Hallowe'eners last night in his cornfield and killed Harley Smoke, aged nineteen, son of Jacob Smoke, of Kirkersville. Randall used a revolver. Smoke had an armful of corn when he fell. A party of girls was waiting at the fence for the boys, who went for the corn. Randall is nearly crazed over the affair. He has given himself up to the Newark authorities, but it is not likely that he will ever be tried, as it is said he had every reason to believe they were thieves.

HOOD'S REGIMENT AT GIBARA.

Americans Take Possession of Another Cuban Town Without Trouble.

Santiago, November 1.—Colonel Hood's regiment has arrived safely at Gibara, where the Americans quietly took possession of the town. To municipal officers was given the alternative of signing the oath of allegiance or of being dismissed. All of them signed the oath.

A second transport with Spanish troops aboard left for Spain yesterday. There are now 7,500 Spaniards at Holguin who will leave their this week.

Colonel Hood's six companies are in good health. Four of them will go to Holguin this week, where there will be the same proceeding regarding civil government as at Gibara.

BLACKS SEEM DETERMINED TO MAKE A DISTURBANCE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Peace Patched Up by Governor Russell May Be Turned Into a Tornado of Trouble by the Negro Voters.

BUTLER ISSUES A LETTER

It Is a Document That Is Not Likely to Convince.

PUTS THE BLAME ON DEMOCRATS

Says That They Should Have Fused with Populists and Have Thus Maintained White Supremacy—Incident That Portends Trouble.

Wilmington, N. C., November 1.—(Special.)—The lull brought about tonight by the compromise of the republican party through the advices of Governor Russell, was broken today when it was announced that the negroes would not submit to dictates of the governor, but would issue a ticket.

A negro, Charles G. Norwood, present register of deeds, is leading this bolt, and negroes are turning to him en masse. They have endeavored to get a number of white men to accept nominations from them, but their efforts have proven fruitless, as no white man, however low in the scale of humanity, could find courage to risk his life for so small a consideration. It is boldly asserted that any white man who dares to go on their ticket or sells them arms, dies. There were several meetings of negroes last night at various places, always indoors, and it was declared that Governor Russell had bartered away their franchise; that he had proven to be traitor, and should no longer be the recipient of their confidence. At these meetings it was decided a ticket should be nominated and voted for, even though it should be done at the peril of their own lives.

Saturday preceding the election day was set apart as a day for fasting and prayer. On this day, negroes say, they will solemnly consecrate themselves to the cause of their race, and thereby will obtain the courage and inspiration necessary to meet the crisis.

Their leaders, colored, say that inasmuch as the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States grant them the right to vote and remove all disabilities inimical to the free exercise of that franchise and the holding of office, the negro will be simply subjecting himself to a dispensation of slavery, should he submit to the coercion and intimidations that are now being used. They say that it is possibly unfortunate for white people, whose sensibilities are so different from those of the colored people, that the negroes are so largely in majority in this county, and hence administer the government, but that there are scores of other counties in the state where conditions are directly reverse, and the negro, as a good citizen, consents to majority rule.

Dancy, the negro collector of customs here, declares in his weekly paper that miscegenation should be permitted and practiced in this state. He says the time has come when the negro shall no longer occupy the humble sphere in which he has been forced by conditions; that the thirty-five years of freedom have eminently qualified the negro for any office within the gift of the people, and the fault now lies in the timidity of his race.

And he asks:

"Why should it be considered low or unseemly for a negro man of culture and respectability to marry a white woman of character and refinement, or why should it be considered a disgrace to such a white lady to marry the colored gentleman if she loves him?"

These are some of the infamous lines that appear in Dancy's paper. Should trouble occur, this notorious negro editor will probably never indulge again in such articles.

Governor in Wilmington.

After promising that the republicans should not issue a ticket in this county, the governor considered that it would not be unsafe for himself to be seen in Wilmington, and hence came to the city yesterday and addressed the negroes at one of their hall meetings. He told them he would "see them out" if they would not put out a ticket. His advice was met with groans and cries of "sold out." He addressed negroes again tonight, and hopes to get them under control, but their inflamed condition and determined declaratives to put out a ticket and vote it, warrant the belief that his advice and influence will not be sufficient to change their minds and intentions.

The white people are determined, and say their purpose to carry the election and govern affairs of the county is fixed, and is just as inexorable as death itself. The better class of negroes prefer white rule, but cannot support the white ticket because, first, they would consider such an act sacrilegious, as it is a part of their religion to vote as a race; and, again, were anyone to make such a departure he would be ostracised and cast out of their circle as a traitor if not actually killed.

Senator Butler Sings a Song.

Raleigh, N. C., November 1.—(Special.)—Senator Butler's newspaper will tomorrow contain a very long open letter by him, headed:

"The White Metal and White Supremacy," and addressed to "the silver voters, who joined hands to carry the state for Bryan by 20,000 majority in 1896." It is a specious letter written in his most adroit way, and is really an attack on the democrats. He makes some interesting admissions, and says:

"I deeply deplore the kind of campaign now in progress in this state. I refrain from describing the excited, not to say revolutionary condkions that exist which have resulted from inflammatory speeches and newspaper articles, the effect of which has been to work the people of certain sections of our state into a frenzy by arousing the baser passions and prejudices of mankind, thus creating an unusual amount of friction and bad blood, and making violence imminent. Was this kind of campaign necessary? If there is negro domination, is this kind of campaign the surest and most effective way of ridding the state? If there are two things that I am opposed to more than any others they are negro domination and monopoly domination. The proposition for co-operation which we made the democrats last May made victory for white supremacy, and more than white supremacy certain, and that too without the friction and bad blood and threatened danger of violence. I take the liberty of stating at this time and in this manner that populists will offer bills in the next general assembly to provide one system of county government for certain counties and another system of county government in the few eastern counties where such a system may be necessary. The cry which this democratic machine and democratic candidates are making for white supremacy is the basest hypocrisy. Before I had made a speech in the state this year I sent through a prominent democrat a proposition to Chairman Simmons and his democratic advisors that if they were sincere in their fight for white supremacy, and were willing at the same time to call upon their candidates for the legislature to pledge themselves to stand by the people and against monopoly, I would take the stump and help them to elect every democratic candidate for the legislature who thus pledged himself where his opponent would not take the same stand."

This letter proves what has before been asserted, namely, that Butler made a proposition to the democrats to join forces and therefore disfranchise the negro or limit his vote. It is stated by a state official close to Governor Russell that in the arrangement which Governor Russell made last Thursday with the business men of Wilmington, the latter were to name candidates for the lower house of the legislature who are friendly to the governor, and that the populists were to nominate a senator and the vote for the state and congressional tickets is not to be interfered with and be counted as cast.

The populist leaders confess tonight that they are in trouble in Edgecomb county; that the conditions there are as they were in Wilmington, and that so far there is no adjustment. Their plan to put up a compromise ticket made up of all three parties has fallen flat. They also say that in Greenville county there is no fusion of populists and republicans, and that the tangle there cannot be straightened. They say further that Halifax county is in worse shape than any county in the entire state.

Democratic State Chairman Simmons says tonight that good news has come in steadily all day. He is in high spirits. One of the best known preachers in North Carolina returned here today, after a six days' tour in the state, and says he finds it perfectly sure to go for the democrats.

Trouble Begins To Brew.

B. B. Steptoe, a negro, arrived today and delighted republican headquarters with a story that ex-Congressman W. W. Kitchen, his son, Claude Kitchen, Dr. R. C. Livermore, Thomas Fenner, E. T. Whitehead and John Gray had gone at night to Steptoe's dwelling, in Halifax county, broken in the door and entered it and demanded that he resign as election officer. The republican state chairman went with Steptoe before Associate Justice Montgomery at chambers, who ordered the sheriff of Halifax to bring Kitchen and the others before him instanter. The warrant charges only forcible entry of the dwelling.

Nervous Women.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
quiets the nerves, and induces sleep. Sold only in bottles.

DEAD STRIPPED TO CLOTHE THE LIVING AT CAMP THOMAS

Continued from First Page.

turned to Chickamauga as brigade surgeon of the First brigade, Third division, First corps. He said that he found a much larger amount of sickness among the volunteers than he had been used to seeing, when serving in the regular army; that he found the sinks left open and not dug deep enough to make the camp healthful and that the water supply was affected by this.

Major Glennan said he reported on these conditions both verbally and in writing and made certain recommendations, but that no attention was ever paid to his reports. He said he tried to get lime, making a requisition on the quartermaster's department, but the officers of that department said they did not furnish it. He then made the requisition on the medical department and Dr. Huidekoper, the corps surgeon, concerning whom sensational charges have been made since, disapproved the use of lime and returned the requisition.

Major Glennan stated that he knew of certain regiments where the sick were kept for weeks because the division hospital had no room for them. He further said that he believed the water in every well in Chickamauga park contained the colon bacillus, which indicated contamination by sewerage.

Expert Reports No Good.

"No matter how many chemical and bacteriological examinations showed that the water was not contaminated, I should still maintain that it was not fit for use," declared Major Glennan.

Asked by Dr. Connor whether the tendency in the medical service of the regular army was not to deteriorate from the day a man went in until his retirement, Major Glennan said this had been his impression until he saw the volunteer surgeons, when he had come to the conclusion that those in the regular army were as good as those in the volunteer service.

"I have no doubt," said Dr. Connor, "that the worst in the regular army are a great deal better than some who were brought into the volunteers."

Major William Cogswell, surgeon of the Eighth Massachusetts, said that when his regiment reached Chattanooga it was kept in the freight yards eighteen hours, and it took them an additional four hours to be transported to the park; that the men went two weeks without fresh meat, their health thus being greatly impaired, and a large number were taken sick. Dr. Cogswell attributed the typhoid to the water, milk and lemonade drunk by the men.

The doctor said that in the three months and a half when he was at Camp Thomas he knew of Dr. Huidekoper, the corps surgeon, having visited the camp of the Eighth Massachusetts but twice. He had great difficulty in securing medicines, he said, and had to buy drugs out of a private fund.

The list of medicines which he made requisition for always had about half of the most important drugs scratched off by the higher authorities. He told of the red tape which required a requisition for medicines to go through o dozen channels and then back before the supplies could be secured.

Duncan Tells of Seaman's Orders.

Captain George B. Duncan, of the regular army, who recently served as adjutant general of the district of Ponce, Porto Rico, testified before the commission. He stated that he was wholly conversant with the conditions connected with the sailing of the transport Obdam, and that Dr. Seaman, who returned in charge of that vessel, had positive orders not to take any man on board who was not entirely convalescent.

Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, captain and assistant surgeon of the Twelfth New York, who saw six weeks' service in Porto Rico, testified that at Chickamauga his regiment could not only not get the medicines, but could not even get the blanks to make requisitions for them.

In regard to the transport Massachusetts, on which he went to Porto Rico, Dr. Chalmers said:

"There was no regular cooking on board and the men were unused to eating cold rations. The reserve hospital men were supposed to have been well men, but subsequent events proved that they did not have enough to eat."

Lieutenant Colonel Parker, of the Twelfth New York, after declaring the men's tongues being out from want of water, continued his narrative by saying:

"There were wells left at the park as landmarks which contained water that was bad for them to drink. The usual precautions that are taken with men in camp were taken there. I have spent six years of my life in tents, having been a captain in the Fourth cavalry, and I think any regular army officer will agree with me that the camp was established on the proper plans.

"General Breckinridge, when he took command, did more to change for the better the sanitary conditions that had been accomplished before altogether. He had lumber furnished the hospitals, which before had been applied for in vain, furnished the hospitals; he provided lime in abundance; he had new tentage supplied; he gave medicine when needed.

"Upon my inspections, I found the hospitals of the first division, Third corps; of the third division, First corps, and of the second division, Third corps, very dirty. The First was placed alongside a dump heap.

"The dirt, in most cases, however, was due to the overcrowded condition of the hospitals. The surgeons were worked to death and too sick themselves to look after the cleanliness of the property. So far as I knew, neither General Brooke, nor General Wade ever made a sanitary inspection of the camp. I think there was disinclination on the part of the government to purchase lime. It could have been secured easily, or even burned by the troops.

"The quartermaster's department might have accomplished much during this war that it did seem inclined to. It would have been just as easy to establish at Chickamauga the ideal condition that prevails here at Camp Hamilton at the the cost of not more than $1 per man.

Kentuckian Did Not Get Supplies.

The night session began at 8 o'clock, Lieutenant Frank Strange, quartermaster of the Third Kentucky, being the first witness called. He was at Chickamauga park from June 1 until July 17, when he was taken sick and left. He testified that for awhile at Chickamauga his regiment was badly equipped. His regiment was unable to procure quartermaster's supplies consisting of clothing, tentage, etc., because the supplies were not on hand. They had so many regiments to equip that when they had supplies on hand they were distributed among all the regiments. Often the quartermaster did not have equipment from a lack of knowledge as to what was required. Then when the regimental quartermasters went to the depot they were made to wait for several hours.

In one.

Tomorrow General Sanger, Major Griffith, acting chief surgeon of the First corps, and Major Slocum will be called before the commission.

Wives Join Husbands in Porto Rico.

San Juan, November 1.—The wives of Generals Brooke, Sheridan and Grant arrived here today on board the United States transport Obdam, which left New York October 27th.

SENATOR HOAR, SURROUNDED BY THREE HUNDRED REPUBLICAN LEADERS, DENOUNCES EXPANSION POLICY.

Worcester, Mass., November 1.—A large and enthusiastic audience greeted Senator Hoar, Congressman William H. Moody and Speaker John L. Bates in Mechanic's hall tonight. Three hundred republican leaders occupied seats upon the platform with the speakers. Senator Hoar presided, and was the principal speaker. After making reference to the local issues in the campaign, Senator Hoar said, in part: "It is by example and not by guns or by bayonets that the great work of America for humanity is to be accomplished. In my opinion we are today in a great danger—a greater danger than we have encountered since the pilgrims landed at Plymouth. The danger is that we are to be transformed from a republic founded on the declaration of independence, guided by the counsels of Washington, into a vulgar, commonplace empire founded upon physical force. I, for one, am not dazzled by the example of England. The institutions of England which have enabled her to govern successfully distant colonies and subject states are founded, as Mr. Gladstone pointed out, on the doctrine of equality. If we are to outstrip England in national power, it must be by pursuing our own path and not by following hers. I have stated elsewhere the conditions which, in my judgment, warranted the acquisition of Hawaii. Hawaii came to us with the consent of her own government, the only government capable of maintaining itself there for any considerable length of time. In the case of the Philippines, we are asked to subject a nation and to hold it in subjection. We get them by conquest and hold them by force. In the case of the Hawaiian islands, we get by compact made with their lawful government. If the Philippine islands become ours, then under the late decision of the supreme court every child hereafter born in them becomes an American citizen, free to come, free to go. Are you going to hold them as subjects? Are you going to have a trained and governing class? Are you going to have the national tax gatherer, the most frequent and the best known visitant to every American house? Are you going to increase many fold your national debt? These things are involved in this wild and impassioned cry for empire. For myself, I disbelieve and hate the notion that the American people are to submit to such a transformation." Congressman Moody assured his hearers that the management of the war would be thoroughly investigated at the coming session of congress, and if blame were found no official would be spared, high or low.

CROKER ROASTS COL. ROOSEVELT

Tammany Leader Holds Rough Rider's Record Up High.

REVIEWS HIS PAST WORK

Declares Nineteen Murderers Went Unpunished During His Term.

SAYS THE CANDIDATE WAS A FAILURE

Democrat Utters Remarks Which Will Make Interesting Reading for All Who Are Concerned in the New York State Election.

New York, November 1.—Richard Croker, at the Democratic Club tonight, made a fierce attack on Colonel Roosevelt for things he did and other things that were not done while he was president of the police board.

Leading up to his most vigorous statements, in which he assailed Colonel Roosevelt for devoting himself to minor crimes, while murders went unavenged, he reminded Frank Moss that the former police commissioners might better talk legacy of unpunished crimes than about a "wide-open" city, which, the Tammany leader says, does not exist.

"I believe," said Mr. Croker, "that Frank Moss succeeded Theodore Roosevelt as president of the police board. He therefore should be familiar with the legacy of unpunished crimes that was bequeathed him. He talks of 'wide-open' New York. I would like to direct his attention to the New York of Roosevelt's day and his own, with which he seems to be unfamiliar. He seems to have forgotten that when the Roosevelt police board was hunting women with the aid of the police in hired dress suits; when children of tender age were being employed to induce saloon keepers to violate the law, murder after murder was committed and in the hurly burly of Roosevelt's fanatical policy, nearly every murderer escaped.

"Flats were robbed while the members of the demoralized police force in disguise were seeking to entrap women to commit crimes. Safes were blown open while the police were watching side doors. Business houses were looted and the thieves took their plunder away while the paid guardians of the peace were spending the city's money for wine and adding to instead of diminishing the city's criminal records.

"Thieves crawled through scuttles undisturbed while Mr. Roosevelt indulged in sensational night trips through the city endeavoring to sneak upon members of the uniformed force who stopped walking for a minute.

"During the time Theodore Roosevelt and Frank Moss were on the alleged reform police board nineteen murders were committed and the murderers escaped. Mr. Roosevelt was responsible for the splendid record made by the police in the capture of men who sold sodawater on Sunday. He used infants as 'stool pigeons.'

"It was Roosevelt who made it possible for murder to be committed and go unpunished. One of the first things he did was to demoralize the detective bureau so thoroughly that it was made absolutely helpless."

Mr. Croker then went into the details of the nineteen unpunished murders referred to by him.

CROWD BROKE ALL RECORDS.

Largest Gathering Ever Known in Queens Borough Was Democratic.

New York, November 1.—The largest political gathering that ever took place in Queens borough was the democratic meeting in the Puritan Athletic Club building at Long Island City tonight.

The arena seats 7,000 persons, and not only were all the chairs taken, but the aisles were crowded and two overflow meetings were held.

It is estimated that from 10,000 to 12,000 people were present. Perry Belmont presided. Among the speakers were Elliott R. Danforth, Maurice Holahan and Senator Grady.

ROOSEVELT QUITS TRAVELING.

Republican Candidate Will Put in His Time in New York City.

New York, November 1.—Colonel Roosevelt will spend tomorrow on Long Island. He will leave Long Island City at 8 o'clock and speak at all prominent points along the main line of the railroad. Returning, he is due in Flushing at 6 o'clock and will spend two hours there. At 8 o'clock he is due to speak in Long Island City, when he will make a long address, closing his speaking tour on Long Island.

The republican campaign managers today decided not to carry out the further proposed tour for Colonel Roosevelt up the state. It was found impossible to arrange a schedule that would allow the colonel to meet his already arranged plans, as the local demand for him was overwhelming. He will probably speak on the east side on Saturday night.

The republican campaign in this county will be wound up on Saturday by a demonstration. There will be a torchlight procession in every assembly district, parades in all the main streets and meeting afterwards in the district halls.

Judge Van Wyck returned from Utica tonight. He will spend tomorow in the city and will speak Thursday evening at Poughkeepsie, Friday evening at Troy and Saturday evening at Albany.

CLOSING OF PRYOR FOR A DEPOT SITE BARRED BY CITY

Continued from First Page.

"The congestion at these crossings is growing unbearable," said Alderman Rice. "It is growing worse every year, and the situation has got to be met. I understand that eighty trains enter the carshed from the west and twenty from the east every day. The erection of the depot at the Loyd street site would only increase the congestion at Whitehall and Pryor streets. The site for the depot is at Forsyth and Alabama streets. The land there belongs to the Central and Western and Atlantic, and there is sufficient room for a magnificent station. The tracks in the center of town could possibly be lowered in some future day, and thereby do away with the trouble at the crossings almost entirely. We should lay plans now for the protection of these crossings in the future. I am absolutely opposed to the closing of either Loyd or Pryor street. These committees ought to say they will never consent to the closing of these thoroughfares, and then ask for a conference with the railroads and see what they are willing to do."

Councilman Thomson took about the same view. He said this was no time for beating around the bush. The city should decide what it would be willing to accept, and notify the railroads. It was the future that he wanted to look out for.

Mr. Hugh Inman stated that in a personal letter to him General Manager Scott had stated he would like to be present at another conference, and wanted the matter settled.

Says State Is in the Way.

"It seems to me," said Councilman Lumpkin, "that the state is largely in the way of this depot project. It does not seem willing to spend money on its own property. Another city gets a depot to cost a million and a half, and Atlanta has to be contented with a little building of $250,000 or $300,000. I believe the depot should be central, but I realize that we cannot dictate as to the location. We can say something, though, about the crossings. I have always held that it is best to lower the tracks, Engineer Clayton says it would only cost $240,000, and with the erection of a new depot the total expense should not be over $750,000. That is not by any means a large sum for the railroads to spend on terminal facilities in Atlanta."

Alderman Dimmock opposed any resolution whatever in the absence of Major Thomas, and moved to adjourn until the chairman could confer with the railroad officials and arrange another date when a conference might be held. The chairman stated that the meeting was open, and did not put the question. Councilman Peters then introduced a resolution making it the opinion of council that it is impracticable to close Pryor and Loyd streets, and asking for another conference with the railroad officials.

Colonel Wimbish was then asked if he had anything to say.

"It seems," said he, "that either myself or some member of council misunderstands the situation. I have been under the impression the city wanted a union depot. If the city takes the attitude of receiving and rejecting propositions, it will be years before she gets it."

"That's only your idea," broke in Mr. Rice.

"Yes, sir; only my idea as state attorney," replied Colonel Wimbish. "I do not say," continued he, "that the state will force the location of a depot against the wishes of this people, nor do I believe the railway managers would take any such step, but if you force the railroads, by petition before the commission, out of the present site, then you give the Western and Atlantic a tremendous advantage over the other roads, because it will stay where it is."

"What about your through business?" asked Mr. Peters.

"The state road could easily run a track into the new station," replied Colonel Wimbish, "and besides separate terminal facilities would largely increase local business. It is just as necessary for the other roads to unite with the Western and Atlantic as it is for the Western and Atlantic to unite with the other roads in this depot matter."

City Must Make Concessions.

"Is the state going to stand in the way of a new depot for Atlanta?" asked Mr. Lumpkin.

"It is not," replied Colonel Wimbish, "but unless the city is willing to make concessions then the state will never be willing to make concessions, either."

In speaking of the closing of Pryor street he stated the tracks might be raised at this point and a subway sufficiently large to accommodate all the travel, constructed under the depot. He did not think it was the sole idea of the railway officials to construct merely a subway there for pedestrians. When asked if he believed Major Thomas intended to build a depot in Atlanta, he replied he did not think Major Thomas was particularly anxious to build a depot, but was willing and thoroughly in earnest now. He said the lowering of the tracks was impracticable unless the city was willing to co-operate, and that if the city insisted on a union depot it would be necessary for it to point out the location.

Alderman Dimmock insisted on his motion to adjourn and it was lost, he and Councilman Lumpkin being the only affirmative voters.

The resolution against the closing of Pryor street, introduced by Councilman Thomson, was then carried. The motion of Alderman Dimmock that the chairman confer with the road officials as to another date for a conference was also carried. The committee then adjourned.

Quite a number of prominent citizens were present during the session. Committeemen Peters, Rice, Woodward, Dimmock, LaHatte, Thomson and Lumpkin composed the committee. Messrs. McCullough and Stephens were absent.

SPAIN TOLD SHE CANNOT COUNT ON ANY EUROPEAN INTERVENTION

French Correspondents Advise Madrid Government To Yield to Americans' Demands and Avoid a Renewal of Hostilities

SAY IT IS INEVITABLE

Sagasta Is Informed That His Seacoasts May Yet Be Bombarded.

UNITED STATES AGAIN BREAKS RECORD

Vanquished Nation Receiving Money from Its Conqueror Is Something That Trans-Atlantic People Know Nothing Of.

London, November 2.—The Paris correspondent of The Times notices with pleasure the fact that important French newspapers advise Spain not to count upon European intervention, and that it is expedient for her to yield so as not to be exposed to the terrible consequences of a bombardment of the Spanish coasts.

The Daily Chronicle says editorially this morning:

"A war in which the justly vanquished nation receives a solution of $30,000,000 would be a novelty so great that it must be seen to be believed. In any case it would be madness for Spain to attempt to resume hostilities."

The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The disagreement between the American and Spanish peace commissioners which, under ordinary circumstances, might have caused alarm throughout Europe, is hardly noticed, owing to the Fashoda affair.

"The Spaniards are in a position to know and assert their government will resist the American demands and will offer the Philippines for a lump sum. If this proposal is not accepted, Spain will recall her commissioners and let the yankees do what they choose.

"I am assured, however, that a rupture Friday is improbable. Spain will endeavor by argument and appeals to gain whatever concessions are possible, but she will not risk a renewal of hostilities."

SAYS SPAIN WILL RESIST STILL.

French Gossip Inclined To Doubt a Surrender of Philippines.

Paris, November 1—The French papers derive their news of the work of the peace commission from Spanish sources and therefore the morning papers here today are interesting as indicating the atmosphere in Spanish quarters and the trend of French views and tendencies. It must be recalled that the Spaniards have accepted the refusal of the United States government to assume any of the Spanish debt and the Cuban question has been set away to await its place in the final treaty, providing difficulties on the question of the Philippine islands shall not prevent the making of any treaty.

As the whole is composed of its parts, so must the Philippine question be mutually agreed on or none of those questions previously agreed on will find a place in the treaty.

This is all the provision or provisional understanding existent. In view of the facts then the Paris press today has indicated a tendency to confuse the situation: The Matin in reviewing it says:

"It is well understood that the cession of Porto Rico was tantamount to the payment of a war indemnity in cash and entirely freed Spain from any subsequent repetition on the subject."

Turning back to Cuba The Matin remarks:

"The Spaniards declined to concur in separating that debt from the pledge, the mortgage from the loan, and as it was impossible to reach an understanding they ask that at least the order of the protocol be inverted and that the question of the Philippines be previously discussed—that question possibly offering the Americans an opportunity for tendering some compensation for the enormous sacrifices they have forced upon the conquered. The Americans finally acceded to the change and only asked the Spaniards to accept provisionally the clauses relating to the Cuabn debt, with the reservation that the acceptance could be withdrawn if no agreement was reached as to the Philippines."

Referring to yesterday's meeting The Matin says:

"The Spaniards said they would make their answer known Friday. But it is easy to foresee what it will be—a refusal, precise and formal.

"The Spanish plenipotentiaries have made up their minds, in the event of the United States adverting to the Philippine proposal to decline signing the act of peace, to break off the negotiations and to call upon the civilized nations to witness the abuse of force to which they will be subjected and the violation of the provisions set forth in the Washington protocol."

The Gaulois remarks:

"The Spaniards will never agree to abandon the archipelago without compensation, and we believe the Americans intend to suggest that they will assume the Philippine debt.

"We hope the negotiations will not be broken, but Spain, it is given out as certain, would take such a course rather than submit to humiliating terms."

WILL RETAIN ENTIRE GROUP.

McKinley and His Cabinet Discuss the Peace Negotiations.

Washington, November 1.—The cabinet today devoted most of its attention to consideration of questions connected with the administration of affairs in Cuba and Porto Rico. The administrative feature of the Philippine question also received some attention. Nothing has been heard from the commission at Paris as to yesterday's proceedings, and it is realized that nothing is to be expected in the way of developments until Friday's session.

While the cabinet gave little attention today to the peace negotiations at Paris, there is no longer any doubt as to the general purpose of this government to retain the entire Philippine archipelago. If after balancing the account, viz, the cost of the war to the United States on one side and our acquisitions on the other, it is found that any compensation is due the Spaniards, it will be made in a lump sum. No Spanish bonds of any character or amount other than local American bonds will be paid or assumed by this government. What sum of money this government would consent to pay Spain cannot even be estimated, but when the final account is rendered it is believed that the balance due Spain will be small, probably not exceeding $25,000,000 or $30,000,000.

The belief still prevails among a majority of the cabinet that the Spaniards will accept the terms laid down by the United States, and that whatever of delay is occurred before that is reached will be chargeable only to the purpose of the Spaniards to secure the best possible terms—to extort the last possible million dollars before acceding to our demands.

The possibility of disagreement of the commissioners and the failure of the conference, however, is now contemplated with greater equanimity than at the early stage of the negotiations. The administration has satisfied itself that Spain is neither able nor willing to resume hostilities on any scale that would make her a dangerous opponent to the United States. Therefore, supposing the Paris conference to fail, all that would be imposed upon our government as an immediate duty, would be to take complete military possession of the Philippines. This, it is believed, could be accomplished by the United States without loss of time of life. The last vestige of Spanish military power in the islands is that under Colonel Rios, commander-in-chief of the Viscayas islands, and by deputized authority, in charge of all Spanish territory not directly within the control of the United States in the Philippine islands. His force is insignificant from a military point of view, and it is doubtful if he could hold his own against the insurgents, had the Tagals been allowed by Admiral Dewey to make Manila the base of an expedition directed against the Spanish commander.

So far as Cuba is concerned the difficulty might be more serious, but even there the Spanish military forces are not in condition to offer a prolonged resistance to the American conquest of the island, and with the Spanish navy at the bottom of the sea those could not be re-enforced by troops from Spain. Therefore, about the worst that could happen would be the necessity imposed upon us of struggling along without the signing of a treaty of peace, but in full possession of all the territory we desire, and that such conditions can exist without damage to material interests is shown by the history of the Spanish-American republics which revolted from Spanish rule.

SPANISH MILITARY HOSPITALS.

Marshal Blanco Issues a Permit for Examination by Americans.

Havana, November 1.—This afternoon Senor Giraudi, secretary of the Spanish evacuation commission, delivered to the American commissioners two notes, one authorizing Dr. Laine to inspect the sanitary condition of the Spanish military hospital in Havana with a view to a report and the other announcing the sailing from Gibara, province of Santiago, on October 29th, of the transports San Ignacio and Notre Dame du Salut, each carrying 1,000 troops with officers, all belonging to the Holguin division. The note further states that General Luque will remain until the last soldier is ready to go. The steamer Chateau Lafitte will sail from this port tomorrow for Gibara to complete the evacuation.

Tomorrow the members of the various United States commissions and their staffs will go to the Colon cemetery to place wreaths upon the graves where lie the remains of the Maine victims. A committee of young Cuban ladies sent five baskets of flowers to the Hotel Trocha today to be used in the ceremony.

HEART DISEASE.

SOME FACTS REGARDING THE RAPID INCREASE OF HEART TROUBLES.

Do Not Be Alarmed, but Look for the Cause.

Heart troubles, at least among Americans, are certainly increasing and while this may be largely due to the excitement and worry of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion.

Real organic heart disease is incurable, but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble is organic.

The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by branches of the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and Pneumogastric.

In another way also the heart is affected by that form of poor digestion which causes gas and fermentation from half digested food; there is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence arises palpitation and short breath.

Poor digestion also poisons the blood, making it thin and watery, which irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible treatment for heart trouble is to improve the digestion and to insure the prompt assimilation of food.

This can best be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at most drug stores and which contain valuable, harmless digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

It is safe to say that the regular, persistent use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at meal time will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

Full sized packages of the tablets sold by druggists at 50 cents.

Little book on stomach troubles mailed free. Address Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

ANOTHER GROUP OF LEGISLATORS WHOSE VOICE IS ALWAYS INFLUENTIAL IN MAKING LAWS.



HON. C. HARRIS JORDAN,

One of the most influential young democrats in Jasper county, which he represents in the house. He is a well-to-do planter, and this is the first time he has ever held political office.



HON. W. J. WEBB.

Who represented Cherokee in the last house, and is in the senate from the thirty-ninth district, succeeding a populist and carrying every county in the district by a good majority.



HON. F. N. WILLIAMS,

Whom the solid citizens of Lumpkin have sent to the legislature. He was ordinary of his county from July, 1885, to December, 1896, and has always been active in politics up his way.



HON. D. P. ROSE,

Representative from Camden county, member of the county board of road commissioners, county board of education, secretary of the Young Men's Democratic Association and president of the county agricultural society.



HON. FONDREN MITCHELL,

Whose record as solicitor led the voters of Thomas county to send him to the legislature by way of showing their appreciation. He was admitted to the bar in February, of this year, and has quickly won his spurs.



HON. JOHN J. McDONOUGH.

This is his third term in the Georgia legislature, representing Chatham, and he will be chairman of the railroad committee. He has served two terms as mayor of Savannah, and two as city alderman.



HON. O. N. STARR,

Representing Gordon county in the lower house this year, and bringing to the place the experience of two active years in the senate. His friends urged him to run for speaker pro tem., but he declined.



HON. W. T. JONES.

It is an old story in legislative circles that Dougherty county never sends any but her best men to the legislature, and the friends of Mr. Jones say that she has not broken her rule this time.

LEGISLATURE IS GETTING TO WORK

Clears Its Desk of All Early Session Duties at Last.

NAME JUDGESAND SOLICITORS

Committees Will Be Announced Latter Part of the Week.

BILLS ARE COMING IN SLOWLY

Both the House and the Senate Spent Most of Yesterday in Joint Session—Mr. Swift Causes a Little Breeze in the Lower Branch.

PROGRAMME:
House meets.. .. ..10 a. m.
Senate meets.. .. ..10 a. m.
Senate committee on rules 3 p. m.

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY elected the last of the judges and solicitors of the superior court to fill the vacancies at its disposal, and thus performed the final official action of that sort which any Georgia legislature will be charged with for many years to come. But the doing of it took up most of the legislative day, and neither the house nor the senate spent much time in separate session. In the senate Mr. Humphries introduced a bill to compel all railroad companies doing business in Georgia to build depots when directed to do so by the state railroad commission, and the future of the measure will be watched with a good deal of interest by the people of Atlanta. Heretofore the mandate of the commission has been recognized by the railroads as a rule, but doubt as to their exact authority has led to many perplexing and embarrassing questions, and appeals in the courts. It is Mr. Humphries's idea to give the commission arbitrary power and thus to settle the matter.

In the house the session was interesting chiefly on account of the measures of importance introduced. Representative Pace, of Newton, presented a bill to exempt from taxation all educational institutions and places of religious worship or burial, and in doing so he renewed a fight that has stirred up many legislatures in the past. Representative Swift, of Elbert, crossed swords with Chairman Calvin, of the committee on rules, in an effort to put through two bills without waiting for a committee report, and got worsted in the encounter. Chairman Calvin had no objection to the bills, but he thought that to oblige Mr. Swift would be to set a precedent that would embarrass the work of the house during all the rest of the session. An interesting report from President N. J. Hammond, of the board of trustees of the University of Georgia was received, touch-

Continued on Ninth Page.

NEW SCIENTIFIC METHOD
For the Cure of
STRICTURE
Men Suffering from Stricture or other Urinary Obstructions Need no Longer Appeal to the Surgeon.
A SOLVENT FOUND.
For centuries men have submitted to the Surgeon's Knife, have used Sounds and Bougies to keep the passage open; yet such methods have never cured the disease.
Our Solvent Method is so simple that you may well wonder why it was not discovered before; makes operating needless cures when other methods fail. It is a safe
HOME TREATMENT.
You will see why our new self-treatment must cure when you read our Illustrated Book of New Truth about urethral troubles.
It tells of what the remedy is made.
It tells how and why it cures both organic and spasmodic stricture.
How it overcomes and removes enlargements and irritations.
How it removes urethral obstruction, inflammation and chronic mucous discharges.
If afflicted, this book is worth to you all that perfect recovery is worth.
Write to the Empire Medical Co., 17D Smith Bldg., Boston, Mass., for their free book called "Solvent-Alterans." Do not submit to operation until you investigate

MANY MATTERS SERVE TO ENLIVEN THE LEGISLATURE AS IT GETS DOWN TO WORK

Editor McNelly Comes Back at Senator Morrison in a Red-Hot Card--Commissioner of Agriculture Makes a Number of Appointments--Macon's Warm Contest Over the City Court Judge--Candler's Second Day--Other Political Doings.

Editor W. G. McNelly, of The Lawrenceville News-Herald, yesterday sent to The Constitution a somewhat torrid response to the statement from Senator W. H. Morrison, of DeKalb, which this newspaper printed last Monday morning. It will be recalled that Senator Morrison referred to The News-Herald as "an obscure and irresponsible sheet" and significantly added: "My character and antecedents are too well known to be injured by the miserable creatures who are assailing me. I desire to live at peace with all men and to obey the court and laws of my state, and I trust that neither the master who inspired or the man who wrote the article referred to will ever so far forget themselves as to repeat either or any of their charges in my presence."

Touching this point Editor McNelly has much to say.

His communication in full, addressed to The Constitution, is as follows:

Inasmuch as you printed a statement from Senator Morrison in your issue of Monday in reply to an editorial in The News-Herald of last week, I appeal to your sense of fairness to give space in your columns to the salient points of the editorial in question so that your readers may judge as to whether it is "false" and "scurrilous."

I quote from The News-Herald article:

"Mr. Morrison, to condone his breach of faith and to exculpate his guilty conscience, says that eighteen months ago he blindly promised a Mr. Redding, in return for his vote for Decatur in the courthouse fight, that he (Morrison) would do his (Redding's) bidding at any future time that he might be called upon for a favor. Mr. Redding, so Morrison says, now comes forward and exacts that he vote for Mr. R. B. Russell for judge of this circuit as against Judge Hutchins. If Mr. Morrison is guilty of this political rascality, this bartering and sale of the people's rights, this selling of his vote eighteen months before it was to be cast, the people of this senatorial district should rise up in righteous indignation and compel him to resign. And by his own confession he is guilty of this charge; therefore, he owes it to the people, if not to himself, to resign, and give back into their keeping their sacred rights which he hawks in the political rialto and barters in the vortex of political traffic as so much merchandise.

"This senatorial district which Mr. Morrison represents is composed of DeKalb, Henry and Gwinnett counties—Gwinnett being the only one of the three which is in Judge Hutchins's judicial circuit. The representatives of both DeKalb and Henry are avowedly and outspokenly for Judge Hutchins. That Morrison, representing all three of these counties and all three of them being for Judge Hutchins, should defy the will of the people and vote for Russell is a rape of justice and an outrage upon the people of the thirty-fourth senatorial district, and especially to the people of Gwinnett county, the home of Judge Hutchins, where he is the unanimous choice of all parties.

"Before his election Mr. Morrison pledged himself to vote for Judge Hutchins, and if he makes denial of this charge we can produce sworn affidavits to prove it. He came here and accepted the hospitality of Judge Hutchins's son-in-law on his electioneering tour, and voluntarily pledged his support to the judge. Relying on his words and his honesty, Gwinnett county rallied to his support and gave him a majority double that of DeKalb, his home county, and equal to his combined majorities in both DeKalb and Henry. That he should repudiate this pledge and break his covenant of faith admits of no apology. No amount of extenuating circumstances, trades or sales of votes can condone the wrong he has done Judge Hutchins and the people of the thirty-fourth senatorial district.

"The only honorable course open to him is for him to rester and give back to the people their sovereign rights, which, under his own confession, he traffics in the open market of political barter, and treats as his individual property."

In Senator Morrison's reply he virtually admits every charge that I have made against him, but tries to excuse his duplicity by injecting subterfuges in extenuation of his vote against Judge Hutchins. However, no amount of explaining will satisfy the people up this way, and nothing short of Mr. Morrison's resignation from the trust he has betrayed will regain for him the respect of the democrats of Gwinnett county, who, trusting in his avowed and implied pledges of support of Judge Hutchins, gave him the biggest part of his majority, and by whose grace he now enjoys his seat in the senate. Mr. Morrison could never have been elected had the people dreamed that he would vote against the wishes of all three of the counties comprising his senatorial district, all their representatives in the house voting for Judge Hutchins.

Mr. Morrison says that a "master" inspired my editorial, but he is mistaken. It was his own political dishonesty and shameless abuse of the people's right that appealed to my outraged feelings and caused me to write a ringing protest against the unholy traffic and interchange of votes that set at defiance and defeated the popular will in the election of Judge Hutchins's successor. Unlike Mr. Morrison, I wear no man's collar, but enjoy the God-given right to speak my honest sentiments, regardless of rings or cliques, and I have never yet been guilty of selling my vote or betraying the trust of my people in payment of a political debt.

If Mr. Morrison wants to settle with me face to face in the "old-fashioned" way he missed one opportunity when I told him to his teeth in the Kimball house lobby of his duplicity, on Tuesday before the caucus. He stood then and took every charge that I have since written and made to me in extenuation the unblushing confession that he had delivered his vote to "Mr. Redding" and that Mr. Redding was "his keeper," so far as his vote for judge was concerned. After his confession I turned away from him in derision and contempt, putting him on notice beforehand that I would let the people of Gwinnett county know the manner of man they had allowed to surreptitiously steal a seat in the senate of Georgia as their representative. Since he admits in his card that he is the creature I have held him up to be, I desire no further controversy with him, but feel amply able to take care of myself should he attempt personal violence, unless he strikes like an assassin, from the rear.

Senator Morrison was not in the city last night, having been granted leave of absence by the upper house on the grounds of sickness. It is said, however, that he will be in his seat today.

x x x

Governor Candler's second day in the executive office at the capitol was as busy as the first and he received hundreds of callers. He made no appointments, however, and it is said on good authority that none will be made this week. Nine out of every ten men who visit him do so on some political errand, and nine out of every ten of these errands concern some county fight for judge or solicitor.

x x x

Commissioner of Agriculture O. B. Stevens yesterday relieved the pressure brought to bear on him by making a number of appointments. He named Mr. J. P. Atkinson, son and former secretary to ex-Governor W. Y. Atkinson, as fertilizer inspector in Fulton county; Mr. Harry Cabaniss, son of Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, as fertilizer clerk; Mr. B. L. McGough, of Fayetteville, as tag clerk; Mr. A. F. Dallds, of LaGrange, as fish commissioner; Mr. P. L. Hutchinson, as assistant state chemist and Miss Nellie McLendon as stenographer. He also announced his intention to appoint Mr. Tom W. Loyless, editor of The Macon News, fertilizer inspector in Bibb county. Of the appointees, Mr. Hutchinson succeeds himself and Mr. Dallas takes the official footgear of Mr. J. E. Edmundson, also of LaGrange. He gets no salary, but is allowed $500 a year as expenses to help along the fish industry in the state by such ways and means as he may devise.

x x x

Professor John McCandless was sworn in yesterday as state chemist and he took charge of the department. He proceeded with the inventory which was being made of the state's stock of laboratory equipment. He and Dr. Payne went over the articles themselves. There are a great many applicants for positions of fertilizer and oil inspector over the state. All told, there are about forty of these positions and there are three or four applicants for every one of them. The oil inspectorship in Atlanta is one of the most coveted places. Among the applicants for this position are Mr. L. B. Wilcox and Colonel Mark Hardin. There are others, but these three are generally supposed to have the strongest influences behind them. The vacancy does not occur until December. Mr. Wilcox has secured hundreds of indorsements and yesterday started a petition among the members of the general assembly, which was numerously signed.

Colonel Stevens says he does not expect to make any appointments to these positions for some time.

Yesterday orders were given to the inspectors of oil and fertilizers to limit their traveling expenses to $1 a day. When traveling their expenses are paid by the state. Colonel Stevens said that they ought to be able to get along on $1 a day for board when traveling, as he can do it. One of the new men left over from the previous administration had just sent in a bill placing his hotel bill at $3 per day. The new commissioner kicked on that, saying t at it was too high, and the orders were at once issued to the inspectors to hold down their expenses.

x x x

Among the prominent visitors at the capitol yesterday were Mr. R. L. Wilson, of Greenville; Mr. W. A. Wimbush, of Columbus; Judge W. M. Henry, of Rome; Former Senator Ed B. Smith, of Jasper; Judge John C. Hart, Judge N. W. Spence, of Camilla; Hon. W. A. Charters, of Dahlonega; Hon. W. A. Broughton, Madison; Judge John B. Estes, of Gainesville; Judge A. W. Fite, Hon. R. B. Russell, of Winder; Mr. Claude Estes, of Macon, and Mr. J. P. Maxwell, of Columbus.

x x x

The committee on rules of the house postponed their meeting yesterday to Saturday.

x x x

Representative Clarence Knowles, of Fulton, one of the best presiding officers in the legislature, occupied the speaker's stand for some time yesterday.

x x x

Senator William Clifton is at his home in Darien.

x x x

Hon. Sim Blalock, of Fayette, will be chairman of the committee on appropriation of the upper house.

x x x

The prison commission was in executive session until a late hour last night, and it was expected that when they adjourned a definite announcement would be made locating the new penitentiary. But when they separated they were apparently as far as ever from reaching a conclusion. They will meet again today.

x x x

The fight for the judgeship of the city court of Macon, which pays $3,000 a year, has been enlivened a good deal by the arrival in town of Hon. Hugh V. Washington, who is making the race against Messrs. Nottingham and Ross. Mr. Washington was recorder of Macon for one term, and gave the city an excellent administration. He is strongly indorsed for the position he new seeks.

x x x

Mr. Walter Coleman, president of the Georgia Press Association, and editor of The Cedartown Standard, is being urged by his friends for an inspectorship in the agricultural department.

x x x

Senator W. J. Webb, of the thirty-ninth district, has a bill to make the terms of state officials four years instead of two, and to hold biennial sessions of the legislature. He introduced it in the house last year, but it did not get a hearing, and this time he proposes to see that it is heard by giving it an early start.

x x x

Representatives Ellis and Lane, of Bibb, have as their guests Mr. Robert A. Nisbet, clerk of the Bibb superior court; Mr. A. E. Barnes, stenographer of the Macon circuit, and Mr. R. V. Hardeman, a well-known member of the Macon bar. They all had a non-political chat with Governor Candler yesterday afternoon. Mr. Nisbet, by the way, was a member, with Colonel Candler, of the famous "long parliament," as the session of the legislature of 1878-79 was known, and took a prominent part in the exciting proceedings of that troublous occasion.

x x x

Commissioner Stevens has selected as porter in the agricultural department Henry Strickland, a family servant, who has been with him for thirty-one years.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CLERK KONTZ

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of County's Money.

RESUME OE A YEAR'S WORK

Report Shows Good Results and Excellent Condition of Fulton's Finances.

COST OF NEW JAIL IS INCLUDED

Great Appreciation in Values of the County's Real Estate and Improvements for Last Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1898.

Annual statement of county finances made by Anton Kontz, clerk of commissioners, show county treasury in good condition.

THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF Anton L. Kontz, clerk of the board of commissioners of roads and revenues of Fulton county, has been issued and will be presented to the commissioners at their meeting this afternoon.

The statement gives a complete list of the receipts and disbursements of the county's money and shows the appreciation in value of the county's real estate during the past year—from October 1, 1897, until September 30th of this year.

The increase of values is $283,614.01. This is supposed to be due largely to the construction of the new jail, which has been almost entirely paid for within the last year, although the erection of it commenced before September 30, 1897.

The statement of Mr. Kontz is interesting and complete and shows that the finances of the county have been carefully managed by the county commissioners and good results have been produced. It furnishes a resume of the year's work with the county's finances.

Accompanying the report is the following letter to the commissioners from Mr. Kontz:

"Atlanta, Ga., October 15, 1898.—Hons. Walter R. Brown, Forrest Adair, H. E. W. Palmer, E. B. Rosser, Jack J. Spalding, Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, Fulton County. Gentlemen: I transmit herewith my annual statement for the fiscal year, October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898, as appears in detail herein.

"The sale of the courthouse having been annulled, the notes of the city of Atlanta, $150,000, which appeared in the assets in my last statement, were canceled and returned to the city. Respectfully submitted,

"A. L. KONTZ,

"Clerk Commissioners of Roads and Revenues."

The statement is as follows:

Receipts.

Treasurer's balance October 1, 1897		$ 89,406 79
A. P. Stewart, tax collector, settlement general tax 1896:		
Balance digest, 1896..	$ 14,954 76	
Not on digest, 1896.	3,837 27	
Interest on general tax, 1896....	2,894 03	
A. P. Stewart, tax collector, settlement general tax 1897:		
On digest, 1897..	285,320 21	
Not on digest, 1897.. ..	9,931 55	
Interest on general tax, 1897..	2,270 67	
Railroad tax 1896—balance..	29 20	
Interest on railroad tax, 1896..	39 58	
On railroad tax, 1897. .	13,467 13	
Interest on same.	22 54	
Tax deeds 1893 and before..	849 63	
Tax deeds 1894 and since	5,651 22	
Back taxes, nulla bona fi. fas..	645 95	
Back taxes, miscellaneous.	712 92	
Interest from Merchants' bank..	115 48	
Road tax..	124 55	
Show license..	360 00	
Liquor license.	450 00	
County maps.	10 00	
Alms house and paupers —cotton sold.	17 30	
Public works—re-lease of convicts $368 25		
Empty barrels sold 30 40		
Mule sold..... .. .. . 25 00—	423 65	
Public buildings—rent...	300 00	
Total receipts... ..		342,427 64
		$431,834 43

Disbursements.

Superior court .. ..$	25,094 80
City court, 1st division	15,066 42
City court, 2d division ..	14,938 40
Jail—maintenance.. .. .	8,181 57
Coroner, coroner's juries, etc	3,884 69
Almshouse and paupers	11,015 67
Public works	118,019 09
Roads and bridges	2,226 91
Public buildings—maintenance	11,650 46
Incidentals	13,112 03
Commission tax receiver, collector, etc	10,477 58
Tax collector's cost deeds, 1896-1897	2,086 58
New jail, construction..	131,114 01
Real estate, 100 acres land lot 144, 17th dis..	2,500 00
Total disbursements	$369,408 21
Treasurer's balance, October 1, 1898	62,426 22

Real Estate and Improvements.

Courthouse and Lot—278.9 feet on Pryor street, 183.6 feet on Hunter street: Land, $152,900; improvements, $75,000.

Jail and Lot—187.7 feet on Fraser street, 120 feet on Fair street: Land, $6,825; improvements, $10,000.

Barracks and Land—521¾ feet on West Peachtree street, 417½ feet deep: Land, $15,500.

Barracks and Lot—466 feet on Humphries street, 394½ feet on Stephens street, 457 feet on east line and 486½ feet on south line: Land, $11,000.

Barracks and Land—50 acres near Bellwood: Land, $25,000; improvements, $35,000.

Almshouse and Farm—322½ acres on Peachtree road: Land, $20,000; improvements, $20,000.

Jail Lot—105 feet on Butler street, 250 feet deep: Land, $12,750; improvements, $183,038.82.

Howell Lot (100 acres, land lot 144, 17th district): Land, $2,500.

Total: Land, $246,475; improvements, $323,038.82—$569,513.82.

Resources and Liabilities.

	Assets.
C. M. Payne, treasurer, on hand,	$ 62,426 22
Real estate	386,475 00
New jail, construction	183,038 82
Tax deeds, 1896 and before	93 33
Tax deeds, 1894 and since	2,202 81
Nulla bona fi. fas., 1894 and since..	3,823 93
Venable Bros.	5,389 45
A. P. Stewart, tax collector, railroad tax 1897	261 18
A. P. Stewart, tax collector, general tax 1897	4,182 79
Total	$647,884 53
Liabilities..	None.

Comparative Statements.

The comparative statement for the years 1897-8 and for 1896-7 shows interesting results. The expenditures for running the county machinery have been much less for 1897-8 than for 1896-7.

The following is the comparison:

For Year 1897-8.

Total receipts	$431,834 43
Total disbursements	369,408 21
Treasurer's balance, Oct. 1, 1898..	62,426 22
Real estate and improvements....	569,513 82
Resources	647,884 53
Liabilities	None.

For Year 1896-7.

Total receipts	$398,136 60
Total disbursements	308,729 81
Treasurer's balance Oct. 1, 1897	89,406 79
Real estate and improvements	285,899 81
Resources	556,055 91
Liabilities	None.

NO LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR WOOD

American in Command at Santiago Cannot Come Home.

Washington, November 1.—A few months ago General Wood, in command of the city of Santiago, intimated to the secretary of war that he would like to come home on a leave of absence, but in view of the fact that General Lawton has turned over the command of the department of Santiago to General Wood and has been assigned to a division command in the United States, it will be impossible for General Wood to return to this country at present. General Wood has made up his mind to remain at Santiago, has taken a house there and Mrs. Wood and children will sail for Santiago a week from tomorrow.

VETERANS OF TWO WARS DEAD.

General Jose Rodman West, Ex-Senator and Forty-Niner, Passes Away.

Washington, November 1.—General Jose Rodman West, at one time senator from Louisiana, and later one of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, died here yesterday from paralysis, aged seventy-six years. He was a native of New Orleans, but was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. He participated in the Mexican and civil wars, serving in the latter as lieutenant colonel of the First California infantry. He was one of the California forty-niners and remained on the coast some years. He was elected to the senate from Louisana in 1870 as a republican.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

During the Month Government Spent More Money Than It Received.

Washington, November 1.—The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that the receipts for the month of October amounted to $39,630,051, and the disbursements $53,982,276. The receipts from customs amounted to $15,555,234, against $9,713,494 for October, 1897, and from internal revenue $22,356,511, against $13,614,872 for October last year. The increase in receipts for the month as compared with October, 1898, amounted to about $15,250,000. During the four months of the present fiscal year, the receipts exceeded those for the corresponding period in 1897 by over $60,000,000.

SAYS ASSOCIATION MAY GROW.

Organization of the Pottery Trust Creates a Sensation.

Zanesville, O., November 1.—The Associated Press dispatch sent out from Akron relative to the organization of a pottery trust, representing 75 per cent of the production in the United States, created a big sensation in this city and vicinity. Secretary Linn, of the newly-formed combine, said:

"It cannot properly be called a trust, but the aims were correctly given in the dispatch. The pottory business has been conducted at a loss and something had to be done.

"I think the western manufacturers who represent the other 25 per cent of the trade will shortly be in the association."

Will Have To Remain in Manila.

Washington, November 1.—The request of the First Colorado infantry to be returned from Manila to the United States cannot be granted by the war department. It was stated by officers of the army today that such requests had been frequent from soldiers of volunteer organizations who enlisted to fight, but did not enlist for garrison duty.

"LIE, STEAL AND SWEAR."

When you lie, let it be down to a deep, restful sleep, such as naturally follows a day of honest activity.

Steal away from immoral associates, from corrupting influences, from even idle gossip.

Swear that you will patronize the model grocery store of the South, where goods are bought direct from first hands, on the various markets of the world.

A. W. FARLINGER, 321-323 Peachtree St., ATLANTA, GA.

CANDLER ISSUES NEW COMMISSIONS

He Signed Those for Fulton's County Commissioners Yesterday.

ARE FIRST HE HAS SIGNED

Regular Monthly Meeting of Board Will Be Held This Afternoon.

WILL APPROVE BONDS OF OFFICERS

Contracts for Work Around the Tower Will Be Signed and Let—Other Business for Disposition.

Governor Candler issued his first commissions to county officers yesterday. County commissioners meet this afternoon.

GOVERNOR CANDLER ISSUED HIS first commissions to county officers yesterday. He signed the commissions for County Commissioners W. R. Brown, Forrest Adair and B. F. Walker. All the other county officers of Fulton county received their commissions from Governor Atkinson a few days before he went out of office, and Governor Candler signed those for the commissioners yesterday.

Mr. Kontz, clerk of the board of commissioners, went to Ordinary Hulsey yesterday and asked for the commissions. They could not be found, and Mr. Kontz went to Governor Candler and he issued the commissions at once.

At the meeting of the board of commissioners which will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, the bonds of the county officers who have recently been elected will be brought before the board for approval. This will be one of the important matters considered, and it is expected that the bonds will be accepted. They will then be taken charge of by Mr. Kontz and filed in the archives at the capitol.

Many of the bonds are now in the possession of the clerk, but some of the newly-elected officers have not turned in their security for faithful service. It is expected that the bonds not already in will be given to the clerk this morning.

The building committee, of which Mr. Forrest Adair is chairman, will make a report on the bids submitted to the committee for paving the Tower yard. The lowest bid offered when they were opened on Monday was from Griffin Bros., and this bid may be accepted.

The contract between the board and Gude & Walker, who were given the contract for constructing the wall around the Tower, will be signed. A bond will be given by the contractors for an amount fixed by the commissioners for the completion of the contract in a given length of time.

A number of permits for the opening of new roads will be received. This is usual at the regular meetings of the board. The board now has in hand a systematic work to be commenced on the roads of the county for the purpose of improving them as rapidly and thoroughly as possible. The board recognizes the fact that there is much improvement that can be done on the roads of he county, and the members are anxious to do this work.

Much has been accomplished in this line within the past few years, and the members of the board say more will be done in the future. A large stone crusher and road worker has recently been purchased, and this machinery will render valuable aid in constructing roads through the county.

The road now leading to Westview cemetery will receive early attention. Hemphill avenue will also be attended to as soon as possible. A road is contemplated through the eastern portion of the county as an outlet to DeKalb county, in which direction there is considerable travel.

The meeting of the board this afternoon will be an interesting one. The regular monthly payroll will be passed up.

Appointments by the President.

Washington, November 1.—The president has made the following appointments:

Colonel Samuel M. Mansfield, corps of engineers, United States army, to be a member of the California debris commission.

Third Lieutenant Richard M. Sturdevant to be a second lieutenant in the revenue cutter service.

Joseph K. Goodrich, of Pennsylvania, to be interpreter to the consulate of the United States at Nagasaki, Japan.

STOP! DANGER!
Persons in need of medical treatment are often aware that they are afflicted with some trouble, but put it off from time to time until they have a disease that is incurable. Would it not be best to stop and study your condition and be warned at the DANGER SIGNAL? Also would it not be much more sensible to consult a physician and find out your just condition? Dr. HATHAWAY & CO., the eminent specialists of this city, have the reputation of being the most skilled men in their specialty, and if you go to them they will tell you the truth. Not only that—if you do not need treatment they will tell you so; if you do, they will advise you the quickest and safest way to get well. Remember they are experts and have had the best results of any specialists in this city in their line, have been located here for a long time, and the business men, press and their grateful patients heartily indorse their methods of treatment. Consult them and you are safe.
SPECIALTIES:
Syphilis, specific blood poison, nervous debility, stricture, impotency, unnatural discharges, kidney and urinary difficulties, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh and diseases of womankind.
Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank No 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

Office hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8. Sundays 10 to 1.
Call or write Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., Inman building.

The Constitution.

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CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Business Manager

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To Subscribers.

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ATLANTA, GA., November 2, 1898.

Let Atlanta Turn Out Today.

The meeting of citizens of Atlanta called for today to prepare for the great jubilee celebration is one which should be largely attended.

Other jubilees have been held—in Chicago and Philadelphia—at which the presence of the president was the leading feature. It was through these demonstrations, the one in the west and the other in the east, that the people thought to express their great patriotism and to pledge themselves to the America of the future. Both these demonstrations took on a character which was magnificent, and afforded a spectacle of fraternity which was inspiring. They were events long to be remembered as bright spots in American history, and President McKinley honored himself when he gave the sanction of his presence to these outpourings of the people. But while fraternity reigned in Chicago and Philadelphia, and while on both occasions the south was given an honored place at the people's banquet, it has been thought proper that the third and real Peace Jubilee should take place within the limits of the late confederate states. By a combination of events it has fallen to the lot of Atlanta to be the scene of that jubilee, and it, therefore, devolves upon our people to realize that this occasion has outgrown its local character, and has become national in scope. This calls for an energy in preparation and an attention to detail which must test the ability of our people. But we feel sure that the Atlanta which has never yet failed when it fell to her duty to speak for the south will not fail this time, but will take hold of the proposed celebration with that energy and vim which are characteristic of the metropolis of Georgia.

Let the meeting today, therefore, be well attended. The honor of Atlanta, of Georgia, of the south, is at stake. Let us uphold it and we will have such a culmination as has not been thought possible before.

The Principle Is the Same.

The Constitution is in receipt of two communications bearing upon the old discussion as to whether or not Lee surrendered his sword, and Grant refused to take it, at Appomattox. Mr. Frederick M. Colston writes from Baltimore as follows:

The continued assertion is made that General Grant gave back to General Lee his sword. The sword was never given back, because it was never surrendered. The circumstances of the surrender of General Lee have been minutely recorded by Colonel Charles Marshall, of his staff, who was present, and by General Horace Porter, of General Grant's staff. The statements agree and, in brief, the true story is, that General Lee met General Grant for the purpose of discussing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. General Grant himself wrote out the terms on which he was willing to receive that surrender. He submitted them to General Lee and General Lee accepted them. The following sentence is a part of the terms as written by General Grant:

"The arms, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers."

You will see, therefore, as General Grant himself declared when questioned on the subject, that General Lee did not tender his sword, as the terms of the surrender did not call for it.

As I have already stated, the meeting between these generals was for the purpose of discussing the terms, and, although the surrender might have been considered a foregone conclusion, yet it was entirely within General Lee's power to refuse to submit to any terms that General Grant might require, but the terms, as I have said, were acceptable to General Lee and they did not require the surrender of General Lee's sword, and, consequently, it could not have been given back.

Mrs. N. V. Randolph, the president of the Richmond chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, writes in sustaining her position formerly taken that the sword was surrendered and refused, by inclosing a communication showing that the Philadelphia chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy had taken occasion to recognize the accuracy of the traditional report concerning the sword incident of the surrender.

The renewal of the discussion is suggested by Mr. Clark Howell's reference in his Chicago speech delivered at the Peace Jubilee banquet as follows: "When that great and generous soldier, General U. S. Grant, gave back to Lee, crushed but ever glorious, the sword he had surrendered at Appomattox," etc. Possibly the expression might have been less subject to criticism had it so read as to have conveyed the idea that Grant did not ask for Lee's sword, or "when Grant refused to demand of Lee the sword he surrendered at Appomattox." The underlying principle to be illustrated was that Grant acted generously toward Lee at Appomattox. He might have sought to humiliate the vanquished general of the army he had conquered, but he did not do so. Probably he did not refuse to take the sword of Lee; probably Lee did not offer it, and yet Grant was none the less generous, because his refusal to make the demand for the sword was as equivalent to an expression of his desire to be generous as would have been his refusal to take the sword had it been offered.

A Wail from the Beer State.

The people of Wisconsin, whose proudest possession is Milwaukee, which is a synonym for beer in every other state of the union, are firmly determined that the beverage shall take the place of the traditional champagne in the christening of the new battleship named for their state, and which is now in process of construction.

Our western brethren are inherently a unique proposition. They contend that the custom of using wine as a christening agent is effete and out of date, having descended to us from time immemorial, and that beer, which represents thoroughly the English and German nations at once, two of the sturdiest of the world, is the proper substance for the launching into marine existence of the namesake of a state which controls the traffic in this commodity for the United States.

The opponents of the proposition point to the fact that beer is a stupefying drink, one which increases the bulk and diminishes the usefulness of him who partakes thereof, and that as an omen of such frightful import should not be employed on the natal occasion of a monster whose aggressiveness and alertness are to be its main purposes and means of defense.

Herr Schlitz, the father in America of the amber fluid, leads the barley forces, and has informed the governor that he will present to Miss Elizabeth Stephenson, the young lady who is to dash the fluid over the sliding bows of the battleship, a bottle of his product handsomely ornamented with gold and silver filigree work, and with her beautiful features blown into the glass.

So the war goes merrily on. One faction has tacked to its masthead "Beer or Bust," another, the conservative element, wants to cling to the sparkling precedent of our forefathers, and the minority say that the native element in which the Wisconsin will hereafter float it god enough with which to welcome her to its bosom.

We think, however, that the whole country will indorse this novel proposition. So many lips have smacked over the brews from the smoky city, over the foaming brews from Milwaukee and so many heads have required ice water and Turkish bath reduction after partaking thereof, that we have not the heart to deny the good people of the far western state the little privilege they so humbly ask.

Georgia's Agricultural Strength.

In discussing the success with which Georgia entered into competition with the great agricultural states of the northwest in the Omaha exposition, The Constitution has already pointed out that this is by no means a single crop state.

In the days of the greatest cotton area, when prices ruled so high as to command the speculative attention of the people, scarce more than half the state was ever devoted to its culture. During the ante-war period, when the state achieved its great agricultural successes, it bore the character not of a cotton state, but of a general food-producing state. That this was preeminently the fact is attested by the location on the part of the confederate government of the great prison camp at Andersonville. That point was selected because it was in the center of a region where corn grew which would have shamed even the famed fields of the west, and where the meat products were also in abundance.

The farmers of southwest Georgia, while raising cotton, at the same time raised all their home supplies. All through wiregrass Georgia thousands upon thousands of cattle and sheep had the right of way, while up in middle Georgia and to the northern part of the state, corn and wheat were the rival crops. The exclusive cotton area was confined to localities here and there, where it could be carried on on an extensive plan.

All this being so, it may be asked why it was that a state, admittedly the home of general agriculture, should have come to be regarded as among those which were devoted to a single staple. Briefly, it may be answered, that when the people returned to their fields upon the close of the war, they found conditions so demoralized that there was only one crop with which they could trust their tenants, and which would bring the ready money which would purchase needful articles at that time. Then the four years' famine of cotton, which the world at large had experienced, sent the price up so extravagantly that the people, one and all, from the cotton buyer in New York, almost to the cotton picker in the field, were swept away by the speculative spirit. For years this policy ruled over the fairest part of the state, and under its impetus the cotton area was pushed up to the higher points of middle Georgia, until at last it reached the Chattahoochee and went even beyond that limit. But even in the period of the wildest speculative spirit Georgia never did, as a matter of fact, become a single crop state. There never was a year in which there were not made immense crops of wheat, corn, oats and other products which are necessary to the sustenance of life.

It is to this latter fact that the state of Georgia owes her escape from a condition which would have been lamentable had it succumbed to the all-cotton policy. There always was a large number of farmers in every county in the state who raised their own supplies and never went to town for market. The success of these men constituted an object lesson, so that ten years ago, when the change which pointed to the low cotton price of the future began, there were those who were able to point the way to freedom from exaction and to prosperity in other lines. It was in pursuit of this great awakening that the late Mr. Grady, in his articles on "Corn Versus Cotton," rallied the people to the standard of the new king—a king which would not be dethroned and in whose wake would follow the true success of the home. In the years which came after, cotton continued in its downward march, but the number of those who rallied under the banner of general agricultural work increased, until a reverse invasion began, and instead of cotton pushing everything out as it marched northward, hog and hominy began pushing out cotton as it wended its way into the south. The success which has been obtained by the farmers who have enlisted in this new crusade of the home and the fireside has been well emphasized by Hon. Henry McIntosh, the editor of The Albany Herald, published in the heart of that old Egypt of Georgia, which was for years the granary of the southern states.

It was in southwest Georgia that the wildest craze existed for the cultivation of cotton under the high prices already alluded to, but the success which the corn and grass farmers of that section had achieved did not come into public notice until Mr. McIntosh undertook the work. Two years ago he inaugurated a hay festival in Albany. There were gathered upon that occasion scores of farmers who had thrown off the power of King Cotton, and who could point to their bank deposits as a proof that they had made money and that the field which had proved so successful to them, would prove equally successful for others.

The marked success of this festival led The Constitution into an examination of the question as to the real condition of agriculture in Georgia. That investigation developed the fact that all through southwest Georgia, in the greater part of southeastern Georgia, in that section of middle Georgia from Greene through Hancock, across Spalding, and then to Talbot county, with Meriwether and Coweta to the north, with Elbert and Hart on the Carolina line, were filled with farmers who were successful and who lived at home, with corn in the crib, with hogs in the pen, with fruit on their trees and with everything which enters into the comfort of the home and the pleasures of the table.

When, therefore, the present cotton season opened and the staple was quoted at prices ranging between 4 and 5 cents, it was fortunate for Georgia that she had ceased years ago to be an all-cotton state. While there is still raised about 1,200,000 bales of cotton in Georgia, there can be no doubt that the amount is more than balanced by products of other kinds which have not been so ambitious to seek record upon the financial tables of the state.

To the extent that the price of cotton has been low, it is a misfortune for those holding it, but when it is recollected that an immense proportion of these farmers have hedged against adversity by hogs and corn, it will be seen that Georgia is able to take care of herself, and that she will find herself out on the highway which leads to agricultural independence. One has but to look at the grain fields of Floyd, to take a view of the corn along the Etowah valley, to measure the importance of the great peach fields of Houston and Berrien counties, and everywhere, from the truck fields of Chatham into the watermelon district, and on up to the Tennessee line, and he will see how Georgians live, and the capacity which their soil has to meet every requirement. The variety of soil and climate in Georgia makes the cultivation of almost any crop a possibility. We have rice, sirup, tobacco, vegetables, fruits, melons and truck products, being marketed at almost every month in the year. The provision crops for the home market include all the cereals, the leguminous crops, peas, beans, root crops, vegetables and fruits, embracing everything for food of man and beast not tropical.

It is unfortunate for the state that it has taken no means to keep a census of its agricultural products, so that we are forced to look to the United States census reports for an approximation at figures, but which does not fully suit the present purpose, because taken nine years ago. The annual product of cotton at that time ranged from 800,000 to 1,100,000 bales, while there were 30,000,000 bushels of corn, 5,000,000 of oats, 3,000,000 of wheat, 5,000,000 of sweet potatoes, 2,500,000 of Irish potatoes and 35,000,000 pounds of rice. As the great change in Georgia's agricultural products has taken place since the period of these estimates, it will be seen that all of these non-cotton products must have increased largely. We think that it would be quite conservative to double the estimate of these products, making the corn 60,000,000 bushels, oats 10,000,000, wheat 5,000,000, sweet potatoes 10,000,000, Irish potatoes 5,000,000, with rice probably maintaining its old figure.

Now it must be evident to all those who study out domestic economy that a state with such a diversity of agricultural interests is not to be judged by the depressed condition of any one of them. While we would make no attempt to underestimate the fact that the price of cotton is too low, and that it has straitened many of those engaged in it, yet we must keep in view those producers the result of whose work is told in the figures above quoted.

Georgia is an all-around state, agriculturally considered, with ability to feed herself as well as to clothe herself, and challenging the scrutiny of those who would dispute the facts.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

West Virginia has no debt and a surplus of $1,000,000.

In a certain high class of Russian schools the highest reward given is the initial letter of the empress's name. It consists of an initial, solid gold, an inch and a quarter in height, on a blue bow. Should its possessor ever become a governess it will entitle her to a higher salary than she could otherwise obtain

Sir T. J. Lipton's attempt to capture the America's cup will cost him nearly £60,000.

Very little has been written of Queen Victoria as a landlord, and yet her life has been, as a matter of fact, full of work connected with the management of her private estates. Since the death of Lord Sydney it has been Viscount Cross who has exercised oversight with regard to the many investments and properties belonging to the queen. This explanation accounts for the viscount's rather frequent visits to the queen, to whom he is an exceedingly valuable adviser. Her majesty showed from the earliest part of her reign a determination to keep in her own hands the appointment of those serving in her household; and she has always devoted attention to the selection of these persons, with the result that she has almost invariably been exceedingly well served. In condoling with the late Dean Stanley on the death of his valet the queen said: "I am one of those who think the loss of a faithful servant the loss of a friend, and one who can never be replaced."

A marriage took place the other day, the parties being a Bhattia widower of about forty and a Bhattia girl of about nine. The disparity in age is rather startling, and it is aggravated by other circumstances; for instance, the widower has a daughter of about eighteen engaged as a teacher at a school of which her father is honorary manager, or something like it. And his girl wife of nine is a pupil at the school under his daughter of eighteen. The first thing the girl wife of nine did on marrying was to remonstrate with her daughter of eighteen as to how she, the mother, could possibly sit at school on a bench while the daughter taught her from a chair! What is the poor daughter to do? She must give up her appointment as schoolmistress or her dear mother of nine must give up attending school. It is for the father and husband to decide.

In Sir Norvell Salmon, Queen Victoria has appointed a man of eventful career to the grade of admiral of the fleet. Sir Norvell brought the five years' reign of terror in Central America to an end by arresting William Walker, the cause of it all, and handing him over to the authorities, who straightway shot him. In the Indian mutiny he won the Victoria cross at Lucknow.

Every continent on the globe, with the exception of Australia, produces wild roses. There can be little doubt that the rose is one of the earth's oldest flowers. In Egypt it is depicted on a number of early monuments, believed to date from 3000 to 3500 B. C. Rosewater, or the essence of roses, is mentioned by Homer in the "Iliad," and the allusion made to the flower in the Proverbs of Solomon indicates that it had already been long known.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Double Taxation Discussed.

Editor Constitution—I notice in Comptroller General Wright's report and comments on the tax question he would increase the assessments by the total value of all stocks, bonds, mortgages, notes and other evidences of debt. That these things are property and may have an exchange value there is no doubt, but they are not wealth. There is no process known whereby wealth may be extracted from either of them.

All the deeds, mortgages, bonds, notes or other indentures in the state may be totally destroyed without diminishing the wealth in Georgia. Mr. Comptroller says: "It is a generally known fact that this class of property, although representing a very large part of the wealth of the state, is not assessed or listed for taxation and therefore the holders thereof escape taxation altogether on this property." If I own stocks they are only evidences of ownership in valuable lands and capital employed in producing wealth and to them the taxgatherer should turn for the revenues; go to the substance and not pursue the shadow. All taxes collected from the holders on notes, bonds, mortgages and even stocks—unless the subjects of such issues are exempt—are extortions and double taxation.

If A owns a cotton mill worth, say $100,000, and in obtaining it bought the entire issue of stock, should he be assessed with $200,000, or should the plant be assessed at $100,000 and twenty stockholders assessed at $5,000 each. If I loan John Smith $100 and take his note for the amount should I be assessed on that amount of wealth that the note clearly proves I have parted with? All wealth is produced by the application of intelligent labor to land, and although, as our comptroller states, "while there is no fairer or better method of taxation than the ad valorem system," yet men differ as to what is the "proper" application of it. It is evident that Comptroller Wright is in favor of assessing everything from a yellow dog up.

There is, however, a fundamental principle in taxation that should never be lost sight of—equity. Taxes should be collected from those who receive the benefits from their expenditure; no taxes should be levied that should be shifted and finally paid by those receiving little or none of the benefits, and finally no taxes should be levied, the collection of which shall give a pecuniary advantage to any of our citizens, for such advantage must fall as a pecuniary disadvantage to another class. This necessary evil in society, as it may be termed, is susceptible of such an adjustment as will eliminate all these objectionable features, but this is not to be found in any such recommendations as those of the comptroller general. He is simply following in the tracks of Old Failure, who has been beating about the bush since civilization was in its cradle. W. S. BROWN.

Tallapoosa, Ga., October 30, 1898.

Dr. Ralcy H. Bell.

Editor Constitution—In your issue of the 27th I noticed an article entitled "As to the Nihilists."

As a native of Russia and thoroughly familiar by personal experience and close observation with the social and political questions and the horrors existing by the civil system, I can fully appreciate the able manner in which the writer handled this subject. He is evidently well informed on the conditions prevailing in Russia.

It would be a great pleasure to know the name of the able author. Would appreciate this information A. S. LEVISON.

47 Whitehall Street, November 1, 1898.

ADVICE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Schley County News: If the legislature will adopt the Australian ballot for Georgia we will be safe from North Carolina fusion.

Buchanan Banner-Messenger: We hope the legislature will give us the Australian ballot system. It was recently tried in Atlanta and worked like a charm.

Tifton Gazette: One of the questions before the present legislature will be the holding of a constitutional convention. There are many changes needed in the present constitution, and the best interests of the state would be served by making the necessary modifications.

Sparta Ishmaelite: Make it a misdemeanor for stock to run at large and the farmers will have some encouragement to raise wheat.

Another Heroine.

From The Albany, Ga., Herald.

What would the world be but for the noble women whom God has graciously placed in it? We refer to those womanly women whose hearts are big and gentle and unselfish and whose souls are great and good and magnificent—such women as that one who was in the Atlanta street car with J. D. Bishop, the unfortunate man whose throat was cut by the maniac Shockley yesterday, when he fell from his seat with the life blood pouring from his wound. The press report tells us that "Mrs. N. J. Walker, the only lady passenger on the car, when she saw Bishop fall, calmly laid her baby on a seat, drew her handkerchief and made an effort to stanch the flow of blood. She was saturated with blood, but held the dying man's head in her lap until the end came."

Just another case of the ministering angel in human form. The same spirit that has carried many a woman with her gentleness and mercy to the field of battle, beckoned her into the accursed field hospital to rest her tender, cooling, sympathetic hand upon the fevered brow of some burning, tossing soldier, led her in fearlessness and unselfishness into the home of filth and the abode of poverty that she might do for others "that which makes angels smile"—that same spirit was in the Atlanta street car yesterday. Most probably an entire stranger was the dying man, but little mattered that. He was a fellow creature, and while others stared helplessly or drew back horror-stricken, she lifted his head in her lap and tried to check the crimson tide of his life blood. A man couldn't have done that. And if consciousness yet lingered on the brain of the dying man, his last moments were made happier by that touch of a woman's sympathetic hand.

If "an honest man's the noblest work of God," what, forsooth, might be said of such a woman as this?

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Little Book.

I.

Little book, whose songs are sweet
Only that her heart did beat
O'er your pages, passing fair
Since her eyes have rested there!
Dearer now to 'Love you seem
Than his dearest, fairest dream;—
Love, that on your leaves shall look,
Thankful for this little book!

II.

Little book, with tenderness
Love shall kiss you—Love shall bless.
Never song was sweet, I know,
Till her dear lips made it so!
Till with Love's sweet soul she wrought
In that song her finer thought,
Till her presence—glad as spring,
Made undreamed-of mornings sing!

III.

Little book, whose wayward notes
Now seem songs from thrilling throats
Of delighted mockingbirds!
She to music set your words;
And a singer, all unknown,
Kneeling in the dark alone,
Saith: "No song was sweet, I know,
Till her dear lips made it so!"

* * * * *

He Kept Cool.

A most original revival hymn, as sung by the colored brethren in a Georgia revival meeting, some time ago, ran as follows:

"Lijah took ter heaven
In de fiery cheeryoot—oh!
De ride he got wuz blazin' hot,
But he keep ez cool ez snow!

"He holler ter de hosses:
'Go fas' ez fas' kin be!
I don't perspire fer no sich fire,—
Hit same ez fros' ter me!'

"De devil see him gwine,
En den de devil 'low:
'I don't keer ef I lose dat man:—
He wouldn't burn, nohow!' "

And in line with the above is the following:

"Daniel in de lion den—
Cool ez cool kin be!
De lion look at him en say:
'You mos' too cool fer me!'

"Den Daniel, he walk roun' en roun'
(He mighty hard ter beat!)
De lion turn away, en say:
'You mos' too lean ter eat!' "

* * * * *

What Billville Wants.

A bill to bring all taxes down—
To bring the "Moonshine" nearer town.
A bill of dollars and of dimes
To build a bridge across hard times;
To make all cloudy weather sunny,
And make the whole state ring with money!

* * * * *

Legislative Notes from Billville.

One of our representatives in the legislature is doing fine work. He passed over to us two $10 bills on Monday.

We are sure this will be a lively session. Both of our representatives went fully armed.

We are sure that Billville will hold her own with the best of them. She never turns a jug loose when she gets her arms around it.

Many of the members are meeting with high praise from the correspondents. A dollar a line for praise is certainly high.

* * * * *

A Song.

The dark of the Night is riven—
And stars stream bright from above:
A face that is fair as heaven—
Thy face, and thy love!

In the wintry woodlands singing,
A bird breaths sweet o' the May.
Bells of the Morning ringing!
Love, 'tis thy way.

Welcome of bells, and never
A note of grief for the gloom.
Sorrow is dead forever:
Joy is in bloom!

And the earth is bright with glory:
The earth and the heaven above
Echo this sweet, sweet story:
"Thy face and thy love!"

F. L. S.

SHE WAS 106 YEARS OF AGE.

Pennsylvania Lady Who Was Born in 1792 Dies at Her Home.

Bellefontaine, Pa., November 1.—Nancy J. Barger, Centre county's centenarian, died today, aged 106 years and one month. Two months ago Mrs. Barger fell and broke a limb and owing to her advanced age the injury would not heal. She was born in Cumberland county in 1792. With her husband she came to this county in 1814, and lived in the same house for more than sixty years. Five children survive, the oldest being Samuel Barger, aged eighty-four years. Mrs. Barger was in possession of all her faculties until her death.

Coroner Justifies Pale Faces.

Baker City, Ore., November 1.—The Indians are leaving Grant county as fast as possible and no further trouble is anticipated. The coroner's jury exhumed the body of one of the Indians killed near Izee and found that his death was at the hands of a deputy sheriff and posse who asked for a peaceful surrender and were answered by the Indians opening fire, killing one of their number.

Long Quarrel Ends in Murder.

Victoria, B. C., November 1.—The murder of a prospector named Botleau, on the Ashcroft-Glenora trail, has been reported to the provincial police. The murderer is variously known as T. Wilson, McGregor and McGray. The killing was the culmination of several weeks of quarreling, induced by privation and disappointment on the desolate trail.

Architects in Annual Convention.

Washington, November 1.—The thirty-second annual convention of the American Institute of Architects convened today at 10 o'clock a. m. in the banquet hall of the Arlington hotel. The convention will last three days. Many of the best known architects and designers in the United States are in attendance.

Will Bring Nancy Guilford Back.

London, November 1.—Dr. Nancy Guilford, the midwife of Bridgeport, Conn., who is wanted for murder in connection with the Yellow mill pond tragedy, sails for New York on November 12th in custody of Detective Croman, of the Bridgeport police.

German Steamer Disabled.

Bremen, November 1.—The German steamer Ellen Rickmers, from this port for Galveston, is at the mouth of the Weser with propeller shaft broken. Assistance is being rendered her.

Depositors Will Be Paid in Full.

Lisbon, O., November 1.—It is now definitely determined that the shortage of Child, the missing cashier of the First National bank, will not exceed $40,000. Depositors will be paid in full.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



The wife of Captain Dreyfus now has the honor of illustration more than any other woman in the public eye at this time. When her husband was secretly spirited away to Devil's island three years ago, she was completely prostrated. Ostracised by the wives of her husband's former companions, a stranger to the whole world outside of army circles, with the whole power of the civil and military government directed toward her suppression, she was, indeed, but a weak woman bound down beneath the weight of grief and power. But her very weakness became her strength, until she brought the world to her aid, and she now stands the most admired woman in France.

x x x



Chicago is this week the home of two poor girls who have jumped from poverty into fortune. The first is Miss Hattie Newlin, a pretty typewriter, who was supporting her mother's family on $5 a week, but who now inherits $11,000. Miss Newlun is a Michigan girl by birth, her home being in Watervliet, where she resided with her parents until last September, when she went to Chicago to enter upon her present duties. Previous to that time she was employed in a Michigan hotel as waitress. It was there that Mrs. Bird, who spent the summer in Michigan, first saw her. The young girl's bright face and refined manners attracted her, and she asked Miss Newlun to come to Chicago as a nurse to her children. Miss Newlun, after receiving permission from her parents, came to Chicago with Mrs. Bird. The other girl is Miss Norton, who, from domestic service, will now go to Kansas City, where she will join $10,000 awaiting her.

x x x

Robert Stead Dunn, of Newport, R. I., graduate of Harvard university and formerly editor of a magazine, has arrived in Vancouver, after spending five months on the Edmonton route to the Klondike, and in the little-known portion of the northwest in the vicinity of Fort Graham. Mr. Dunn, being possessed of a trained literary mind, observed more than most others would, and some of his statements are startling. He says Indian girls are sold and bought by white men in the far north. He mentions specific cases. "I found," he says, "that clerks and other employees of the Hudson Bay Company at Fort Graham live with the Indian women they purchase from the parents. I was informed that one man gave fifty blankets for a wife. She is said to be a magnificent specimen of Indian womanhood."

x x x

At a trial before Squire McCann, in Loraine, O., between two Hungarians, the interesting information came to light that $65 changed hands for the purchase of a wife. John Lupek had bargained with Frederick Stokish to have the latter's sister-in-law come to this country from Hungary to become his wife. Lupek advanced the money for the girl's passage. She came, but upon her arrival fell in love with another man, who paid Stokish $5 for the girl. Now Lupek brings suit against Stokish to get back the money he paid to bring the girl here from Hungary.

x x x

Edward Allen, of Sloasburg, N. Y., and Robert Reese, a Hackensack, N. J., lawyer, both expert hunters, have returned from a hunting trip to Shohola Falls, Pike county, where they had an exciting experience that nearly proved fatal to Reese. They were hunting ducks in a canoe on the dead waters at the mouth of Rattlesnake creek when a huge buck landed squarely in the boat, having jumped from the shore. The men were soon struggling in the water. Reese could not swim, and he was nearly dead when his companion got him ashore, their progress being hindered by two other deer swimming in the water. Game and ammunition were lost. Friday they again went hunting, and saw two more deer swimming in the stream, but owing to the close season, did not shoot. It is estimated that fifty deer are in the vicinity of Shohola Falls, and a big slaughter is anticipated.

x x x

Frank Howard Collier, the eccentric lawyer of Chicago, has been operated upon at the county hospital, three surgeons trepanning his skull in a nattempt to restore his mental balance. Before going to the hospital Collier made his will, and left a large sum to the editorial staffs of the various Chicago papers, "so they could enjoy a blowout in case of death." In bidding his mother goodby, he told her she would have "a dead son at 1:30 or something else." He expressed unbounded confidence in his sound, mental condition, saying he went through the operation because he wanted to save the reputation of his children, his own reputation and coax back some of his big law practice. It required ether sufficient to render four healthy men unconscious to prepare Collier for the operation. Before coming unconscious he changed his will, cutting off one of his children. A section of bone the size of a quarter was cut out. The membrane covering the brain was found adhering to the fragment of bone removed. Collier will recover physically, but the surgeons are not agreed as to the result of the operation mentally.

x x x

Mrs. Helen Gardiner, after gazing intently at a meeting of women at the New York Women's Press Club on Saturday, got up and declared that women of a few centuries hence undoubtedly would be toothless and hairless. "This statement is by no means personal," she hastened to explain. "I do not refer only to the members of this club, but to all women. That is the verdict of evolutionists. Heredity teaches us that this is so. The food we eat grows softer and softer, and our teeth become more and more unnecessary to us. But," she said, "in spite of all this, the woman of the future will be a match for the man of the future, just as she is a match for the man of the present."

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At West Butler, in New York, Miss Lettie M. Hall, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Hamilton Hall, a farmer, consulted a fortune teller. The fortune teller told her that she had barely three days to live. The girl fainted. Sunday evening she was taken ill in a church and became unconscious. She continued in a comatose state until 4 p. m., Monday, and died the following afternoon. The physicians say she died from fright.

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The young son of Jacob Green, while going through the barn yard at Bucyrus, O., was attacked by a flock of geese. He was knocked down and his nose and ears were torn off and his face badly bitten. His calls brought help, but he was senseless when found, and the geese were still tearing him to pieces.

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Efforts to locate the Chicago man who last week had written for him a life insurance policy of $2,000,000 have finally centered on Harlow N. Higinbotham, a partner in the firm of Marshall Field & Co., and during the last half of the World's Columbian exposition president of that body. Earlier names discussed in connection with this gigantic policy, the largest ever written in the United States, if the amount is as reported, include those of Charles T. Yerkes, H. H. Porter and young Joseph Leiter, but a man in position to know the facts in the case says Higinbotham is the man. The policy was written by a New York company, the facts, so far as they can be learned, coming out through an agent's report of $12,000 paid in premiums.

A HOT MAYOR'S RACE IN THE OLD DAYS.

Several years after the war Atlanta had a big sensation in municipal politics. For the first time in the history of the city a candidate for mayor claimed to be the representative of the labor element.

At that time everything was in a chaotic condition here. We were under federal bayonet rule, and there was no system—no organization in politics. Primaries were unknown. If a man wanted an office he ran on his own hook.

The better class of citizens got together upon this particular occasion and induced one of our best democrats to announce for the office of mayor. Everybody felt relieved. The candidate was a very conservative man, and in those days we needed such men, because there was always danger of a conflict with the military authorities.

It was generally believed that this gentleman would have very little difficulty, and predictions were made that he would have no opposition. Suddenly a cloud loomed up on the municipal horizon. At first it was no bigger than a man's hand, but it soon assumed alarming proportions.

The city was shaken as by an earthquake one morning when the announcement was published that there was "a new Richmond in the field."

This was a paralyzer. The new man was a sign painter who had been doing a prosperous business here since the close of the war, though he was not one of the old citizens. His name would add no interest to this sketch, as he disappeared long ago.

The sign painter was a man about forty-five years old. He was good looking, well dressed and he had the gift of gab. As soon as he entered the race it became evident that he was a hustler. He had saved some money, and was making about $20 a day. A more active candidate was never seen. He worked night and day, leaving his shop to his assistants.

Old-fashioned democrats and solid citizens began to meet in law offices and hotel lobbies to discuss this political phenomenon. Their candidate soon became so nervous and uneasy that he was unable to put in any good work for himself.

"Great Scott!" exclaimed an old colonel one day, "we have always been free from the labor agitation of the north, but it has come at last. This painter is a holy terror, and he may plunge us into anarchy."

In the meantime the labor champion took advantage of the confusion in the ranks of the democrats, and did some slick work. He visited every ward, store, shop and saloon. His placards were on every wall. Circulars flaming as a Mexican general's proclamations were thrown into every yard. Brass bands made the welkin ring with the labor leader's music. The painter made speeches, too, and he was a good talker.

The democrats began to feel despondent. They were not accustomed to such candidates, issues and methods, and they wanted to avoid any friction with the working class. Still, they remained unorganized, and their meetings were tame affairs, because it was feared that the military authorities would interfere if their speakers were too bold.

Those were gloomy days. We stood on the street corners, and watched the brass bands, the banners and transparencies of the labor Moses, and some of us felt that the jig was up, and a democratic defeat was inevitable.

There was no objection to the new man because he belonged to the laboring class. The idea was that it would be dangerous to suffer a democratic defeat. Such a calamity would delay our emancipation from republican rule.

Things looked so discouraging that some of our leading citizens admitted that they could not sleep at night. Our young democrats went to work vigorously, and I am afraid that some of them spent more money than they could afford. Nobody knew just how the workingmen stood. They did not attend the meetings, and when questioned had very little to say. It was suspected that they sympathized with the painter, and even when they denied this, there were many democrats who distrusted them.

In explanation of this it should be stated that most of the people here were strangers to one another. They had rushed in from all quarters after the war, and every new crisis in politics made people apprehensive and distrustful. Such conditions could not exist now.

Election day came at last with its battle of ballots.

Hundreds of sturdy democrats worked all day long at the polls, while timid people on the side streets expected that a riot would break out when the opposing voters got their blood up. To the surprise of everybody, the election was comparatively quiet, and there were no serious difficulties.

Down town around the polls the result was correctly estimated early in the evening, but the dwellers in the suburbs felt great anxiety. They heard cheering, but could not tell from which side it came.

The count was over. The official result was announced, and one of the election managers informed the restless crowd that the painter—the labor candidate—had received, in all, just thirty-seven votes!

The successful candidate fainted when he heard these figures, and was carried home in a hack.

The victorious democrats did not celebrate their triumph. They took it very quietly, and from that day to this they have never been so foolish as to distrust the working classes of Atlanta.

WALLACE P. REED

NATIONAL DEBT IS GROWING.

During the Month There Has Been Issued $36,000,000 of Bonds.

Washington, November 1.—The treasury statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business October 31, 1898, the debt, less net cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,110,366,922, an increase for the month $43,487,717.

This increase is accounted for by the issue during the month of about $36,680,000 of the new 3 per cent bonds and a decrease of about $7,228,000 in the cash on hand.

The entire amount of the new loan so far taken up in the monthly statement is $1,299,599,180.

Four Soldiers Injured by Explosion.

Detroit, Mich., November 1.—Four privates of the Nineteenth infantry who were left at Fort Wayne when their regiment went south, were badly injured today by the explosion of a quantity of powder which they were transferring from the basement of the guardhouse for trans-shipment to the regiment in Porto Rico. It is not thought any of them will die, but all will be disfigured.

Indianians Mustered Out.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 1.—Nine companies of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana regiment, in camp at Camp Mount, were paid off and mustered out of the service today. The remaining three companies will be paid off and mustered out tomorrow. Thursday the paymasters will begin the payment to the members of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth and it will be mustered out.

Bank Wrecker Dies in Prison.

New Orleans, November 1.—Frank B. Leefe, convicted with J. N. Wolfson of wrecking the Union National bank, died in the Parish prison here today.

Semi-Annual Dividend Declared.

Philadelphia, November 1.—The board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company today declared its regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent.

Dividend on Common Stock.

New York, November 1.—The directors of the American Cotton Oil Company have declared a first dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock.

CITIZENS WILL MEET THIS MORNING TO ARRANGE FOR THE PEACE JUBILEE

The Meeting Will Be Held at 11 O'Clock in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce.

GREAT MANY WILL ATTEND

Prominent Citizens Will Discuss Plans for the Celebration.

CIVIL WAR LEADERS MAY BE INVITED

Meeting Will Be the Most Important Yet Held by the Citizens in Regard to the Celebration and Programme May Be Outlined.

Mass meeting of citizens will be held this morning at 11 o'clock to discuss Atlanta's Peace Jubilee.

The mass meeting this morning at 11 o'clock in the chamber of commerce by the citizens of Atlanta to consider questions of importance concerning the Peace Jubilee to be held in this city next month will be an enthusiastic one. Many citizens will be in attendance and a number of them will be present with practical suggestions for a jubilee programme.

Colonel W. A. Hemphill, chairman of the Peace Jubilee committee, decided last Monday to call a meeting of the citizens for this morning at 11 o'clock and the announcement yesterday morning was read with interest.

Yesterday many informal meetings were held by citizens in private offices and the jubilee was the principal topic of discussion by them. Many plans for the celebration were suggested and will doubtless be presented at the meeting today.

The object for which the meeting is called, it is stated by Colonel Hemphill, is to consider ways and means for holding the jubilee. The most prominent business men and attorneys have been extended special invitations to attend and they have announced that they will be present.

The committee of citizens of which Colonel Hemphill is chairman recently went to Washington to invite President McKinley to attend the Peace Jubilee in this city.

The committee was desirous that the president attend the Peace Jubilee in Atlanta, as he has honored other cities with his presence, and for this reason it was thought best to first ascertain on what day he could conveniently come and then set the date. President McKinley announced that he was anxious to come to visit Atlanta and said that he would be able to visit the city on December 15th, and the committee told him that this day would be perfectly satisfactory to the citizens of Atlanta.

After conferring with the president the committee of Atlanta citizens went to Philadelphia, where a peace jubilee was then in progress. They remained in the city throughout the entire several days of the celebration and studied the jubilee from every standpoint. Much valuable information was gained in this manner as to the proper method of conducting peace jubilees and these will be put into practice in Atlanta.

The committee noted several features in the Philadelphia celebration which, it is believed, can be used here to great advantage and those features which did not seem to take well in Philadelphia will be eliminated from the celebration in Atlanta. This committee has only recently returned and the members of it have plans which they will suggest to the meeting of citizens this morning.

May Invite Veteran Generals.

One plan, which was suggested by Mayor Collier, who says it is a good one, is to invite prominent federal and confederate leaders to visit Atlanta during the Jubilee. These leaders will actively participate in the celebration and it is thought that they will be glad of an opportunity to attend.

The presence of President McKinley will be sufficient guarantee that the prominent men of the country will visit the city, if they are invited. The famous confederate and federal leaders will meet and exchange stories of the civil war, and they will doubtless appreciate an opportunity to again see each other.

One of the greatest features of the war with Spain is the fact that it completely eliminated from the people every vestige of sectional feeling, and this has been frequently mentioned and commented upon in leading newspapers, both north and south. It is the intention to give in Atlanta a practical illustration of this elimination.

People in all sections of the country have remarked upon the fact that sons of men who fought each other thirty-five years ago marched side by side against the common enemy of the country.

Both sides will welcome an opportunity to demonstrate this absence of sectional feeling and their presence will lend great eclat to the jubilee.

In addition to the leaders in the civil war Commodore Schley, General Joseph Wheeler, General Fitzhugh Lee, Colonel Wood, of the Rough Riders, and a number of others famous leaders in the war with Spain will be present. Both Commodore Schley and General Wheeler played important parts in the famous Santiago campaign and their appearance upon the streets of Atlanta would precipitate a magnificent ovation.

Committee Will Report.

It is announced that no subscriptions will be taken at the mass meeting this morning. The meeting is called solely for the purpose of creating interest in the jubilee and to map out a plan for conducting the celebration. The meeting will be thrown open to discussion and enlivening talks will probably occur.

Colonel Hemphill in behalf of the committee of citizens will tell the meeting this morning the result of the trip of the committee to Washington and he will deliver to the citizens the answer given by President McKinley to the invitation to attend the jubilee.

Railroad men will attend the meeting and it is probable that they will be able to say what the railroads will do in the way of rates for the people who desire to attend the Atlanta Peace Jubilee. People residing in cities within a radius of several hundred miles from Atlanta will attend the celebration and it is expected that there will be here the largest crowd that has ever congregated in a southern city for a similar purpose.

Atlanta is the first of all the cities of the south to give a peace jubilee in honor of the close of the late war with Spain. This face has caused much comment among the northern newspapers and they expect the celebration to be one of the largest of the several that are now being arranged for in various portions of the country.

It is certain that the citizens of Atlanta will not disappoint those who expect great things of Atlanta and at the mass meeting to be held this morning it is likely that arrangements will be made to make the celebration to be given in this city a magnificent demonstration.

Governor Candler's Views.

Governor Candler takes great interest in the city's proposed jubilee. He believes the idea is a splendid one, and that it can and will be brought to a brilliant conclusion.

MR. BLACK MADE RECEIVER.

Neal Loan and Banking Company Asks Injunction Against Madame Abbie Howard—Judge Grants It.

Mr. Eugene Black has been appointed receiver in the case of the Neal Loan and Banking Company against Abbie Howard. The petition was presented to Judge Lumpkin several days ago, and yesterday he named Mr. Black as receiver.

The Neal Loan and Banking Company, who are creditors of Madame Howard to the extent of $6,278.50, allege that the defendant is disposing of her property and that in a short time she will have nothing by which the debt of the bank can be satisfied.

It is alleged that she has disposed of a lot of property on Hilliard street and that she has pawned valuable diamonds and jewels worth several thousand dollars. Receiver Black is given authority to assemble all the assets and take charge of them for the benefit of the creditors and exercise all the authority of a proprietor.

SOLDIERS WRITE TO COLONEL.

Judge Candler Daily Receives Many Letters from Members of His Old Regiment in Griffin.

A large portion of Judge Candler's correspondence now goes to the members of his old regiment at Griffin, whom he has only recently left. Every mail brings him a number of letters from both officers and privates in the ranks, telling him how much he is missed, and although they are pleased with their present commanding officer, Colonel Berner, the friendly and personal interest Judge Candler took in the boys won him many friends.

Judge Candler answers all the letters he receives and says it gives him much pleasure to know that the boys in the regiment are enjoying the camp and he hopes they will yet have an opportunity to see real service.

GOLD BULLETIN ISSUED.

It Is Issued in Substantial Binding in Limited Numbers.

Professor W. S. Yeates, the state geologist, has had a number of copies of the gold bulletin neatly bound in cloth. The main part of the edition will have paper binding, but the members of the general assembly will receive copies in the best binding.

The report has attracted much attention and it is handsomely gotten up. The state geologist has devoted a considerable amount of work to the preparation of the bulletin. He wrote the report on Lumpkin county, which makes up half the book or a little more. Professor S. W. McCallie, Professor King and Professor Watson, assistant geologists, prepared the other portion of the work, all of it being edited by Professor Yeates.

Save Money on School Books.

Cut prices at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

SHERIFF SALES VERY LIGHT.

Household Effects Were Sold at Administration Sale.

The sheriff sales yesterday were very light. They were smaller than for several months previous and Sheriff Nelms remarked that it looked like people were beginning to pay their taxes more than ever before.

The household effects belonging to Mrs. I. S. Hopkins, now deceased, were sold at an administrator's sale. Mr. Linton Hopkins was the administrator and Mr. N. R. Fowler auctioneer.

Much real estate in different parts of the county was sold at administrators' sales.

THREE OF THE JUSTICES SICK.

Judges Lumpkin, Little and Fish Not Able To Attend Court.

Three members of the supreme court are sick and unable to attend court. Justice Lumpkin is in Florida, where he has been for two weeks. He is too sick to return home. Judge Little and Judge Fish are sick at their homes.

The criminal cases set for next Monday will be taken up and heard by one of the divisions.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Mothers! This wonderful remedy will save your child's life when attacked by Croup or Whooping-cough. It never fails to cure throat and lung troubles. Price 25 cts.

A BUSY SESSION AT THE POLICE BARRACKS

Judge Andy and His Pup.

Judge Andy's matinee was moving smoothly yesterday afternoon, and men were offering up excuses for unlawful libations and bacchanalian revels, women were trying to get out of fighting scrapes and boys were repentant for throwing rocks, when a young man stepped stealthily upon the rostrum and laid a small paper bag on Judge Andy's desk.

Immediately the audience began to wonder what was in that bag. Some believed it might be an infernal machine, and held their breaths.

"I bet it's candy," whispered the fat policeman.

"Take the bet," replied a call man, "it is cheese from a dairy."

"Judge Andy's got a nice bag of goobers," said a little policeman who always knows everything.

"Goobers, your foot," said the court bailiff, "it looks like eggs."

A red-headed lawyer remarked in an audible whisper to Judge Andy, to show that he was astute: "Give me one of those nice apples, judge."

Just then the bag began to move, and with a bustling noise, turned over, and out crawled a small black ball of wool.

Judge Andy's bag contained a Scotch terrier.

The judge made a grab for the pup amid the laughter of the audience. Quickly under his desk the recorder shoved bag and dog and went on trying cases as if nothing had happened.

There was an unmistakable whine. It grew louder and Judge Andy moved uneasily and he could be seen shoving his foot mysteriously under the chair. Suddenly there burst out a loud, prolonged howl which only a pup suddenly bereft of its mother can send forth.

Court was suspended, and Judge Andy asked an officer to carry the bag out and leave it down stairs.

"I was ever so thankful for the present," said Judge Andy, "but the little rat eater came near breaking up my matinee."

"Stabbed" with a Hat Pin.

"Jedge Andy, I ain't done nuttin'," whimpered Ida King, a damsel of ebony hue who was charged with fighting another woman. "I meets dat udder 'oman and she lowed dat I bin talkin' 'bout her, and I lowed dat I wus no backbiter. She lowed agin dat I bin telling tales on her ter de man she keeps company wid, and den I lowed agin dat I hain't bin doing hit. And den she lowed—"

"Don't low so much," suggested Judge Andy, "and tell me what happened."

"Dat is mighty quick ter tell," said Ida, with a grin. "Dat udder 'oman stobbed me wid a hat pin in de hand and den runned. She made de stob at de juggery vein and I helt up my arm and cotched de stob in de hand."

"Well, I will let you go," was Judge Andy's decision, "but you get that 'udder 'oman and that pin and bring them in court."

"I'll do hit as sure as I'se lak de grass ob de field what am here but a few days," said Ida, as she turned away to whisper to a friend that she wouldn't need the bundle of stockade clothes which had been brought along for her.

A Pugilistic Chesterfield.

Hattie Ellis, a Decatur street belle with a "wealth" of false hair, tried to tell Judge Andy about Oscar Mitchell having given her a beating.

"He shook terara meterara gluerara terara therara ball and erara," sputtered Hattie.

"What's the matter with you," exclaimed Judge Andy, "what have you got in your mouth?"

"Chewing gum terara," she replied as she worked her jaws like a cow filling an engagement with her cud.

"Well, you take that gum out and talk," said Judge Andy, "or I'll make a case against you."

Hattie, when she was gumless, said she went to a ball and Oscar got mad because she wouldn't let him escort her home. He was a great stickler for social amenities and so he undertook to pound a little etiquette into her with his fist.

Oscar admitted that he had landed a few blows on Hattie's head just beneath her false hair, but said he felt justified in doing so, as she had declined the honor of his escortage and had slapped his face on the ballroom floor.

"How many times did you hit Hattie?" Judge Andy asked.

"I 'spects hit wasn't more'n three times, jedge," replied Oscar.

"I'll charge you a dollar a blow," said Judge Andy. "You can't teach people etiquette by such forcible methods."

A Blind Man's Mistake.

"I can't see what makes a blind man get drunk," remarked Judge Andy when John Levering, a negro whose eyesight was gone, was led from the prisoners' room.

"I didn't mean ter git drunk, jedge," wailed the blind man as he groped a few steps forward. "It wuz er axident."

"Took the liquor for water?" he was asked.

"No, I smelt de licker, jedge, and knowed what it wus before I drank it," said Levington. "I ain't gwine ter tell no lie, but de axident was in de mistake 'bout de quality. Ebbery time I swallowed a dram de glass was full and I didn't know it."

"Begged the money to buy the liquor, I suppose?"

"Played on de 'cordeon for it, jedge."

"That's worse than begging. Where will you go if I turn you loose?"

"Right straight back to my old home in Buford, Jedge Andy."

"Then strike a bee line, and be sure to take that accordion with you."

LUMBER BIDS ARE OPENED.

Quartermaster of Department of Gulf Looks Into Figures for the Government.

The bids sent out from the department of the gulf to lumber and hardware men all over the south for furnishing the government with 300,000 feet of lumber and a large supply of nails were opened in the office of the quartermaster general of the department yesterday morning.

Bids came in from every state in the south, and some of the best offers were from Texas. Atlanta was represented in the bidding by the Atlanta Lumber Company, which it is understood proposed to furnish the government with the whole amount of lumber needed at a very low figure. The bids, when they have been examined by Colonel Simpson, will be forwarded at once to the war department. Firms all over the country have entered bids for the big government contract, and it will take several days to determine the cheapest and best bid.

It is proposed by the government to send the large supply of lumber and nails to Cuba for the use of the army of occupation, and in repairing the cities on the island as much as possible. The largest amount of the lumber will go to Havana, while Cardenas, Matanzas and Cienfuegos will get the remainder.

The contract will be given to the mill that can deliver the supplies at government wharves in seacoast towns at the lowest figure.

It is the opinion of Colonel Simpson that some of the bids for the lumber received in his department are very low, and that the government will hardly find any better bids anywhere in the country. The mills in the south and those near the coast have a decided advantage over those in the interior, since the firms have to get the supplies to the coast themselves, and those near the coast can offer better bids for the undertaking.

It is probable that instead of giving the contract to any one firm, the government, in order to get the lumber as soon as possible, will divide the contract between a certain number of the lowest bidders.

THEY PRAYED FOR THE DEAD.

Atlanta Episcopalians Observed All Saints' Day Yesterday.

The Episcopalians of the city observed All Saints' day in their chuches yesterday morning. Services will be conducted in both the cathedral and in St. Luke's church, when prayers will be offered for the souls of the faithful departed, who have been buried from these respective churches within the past year.

All Saints' day has been observed in Atlanta for a number of years, and it is a service of great interest to the Episcopalians. The devotions began at 10:30 o'clock in the morning and the names of all members of both the cathedral and of St. Luke's church who have died within the year were read out. Large congregations attended the services.

WEEK OF REVIVAL SERVICE.

Services at Grace Methodist Church Every Morning and Evening.

Revival services are being held this week at Grace Methodist church, corner Boulevard and Houston street. A number of well-known ministers will deliver sermons, and large congregations are expected to attend.

Services will be conducted at 9 o'clock in the morning and 7:30 o'clock at night every day during the revival.

To Pray for the Dead.

Catholics will today pray for the repose of the souls of Catholics who have died within the past year. Mass will be read at both the Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner Loyd and Hunter streets, and at the Church of the Sacred Heart, corner Ivy and Peachtree streets, at 7 o'clock and at 9 o'clock. This is what is called All Souls' day in the Catholic calendar, and it is faithfully observed by all of that creed.

Ly on & Co.'s "Pick Leaf" Extra Smoking Tobacco is the "best of the best." Two ounces and cigarette book for 10 cents. Try it.

Blank Books.

A full and complete stock at John M Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

PRINCIPALS MET YESTERDAY.

They Discussed the Study Limits in the Textbooks of the Various Grades for the Year.

The principals of the white grammar schools of the city met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the office of Superintendent W. F. Slaton, in the Boys' High school building, to discuss the limits in every study in all grades of their respective schools. All the principals were present at the meeting and the session continued for several hours, resulting in much practical discussion.

As is known, many of the text books are not completed in one grade, making it necessary to carry the same books into the curriculum of the next higher grade. It is desirable that all teachers of a particular grade have the same study limits in order to avoid confusion when pupils are transferred to another school.

The board of education does not touch upon this matter, but it is left with the principals of the schools every year. They have been able to arrange the study limits in the past to the satisfaction of the board members, and this year it was decided to again leave it with them.

MRS. HOUCHIN LAID TO REST.

Funeral Services Will Be Held at the Home of Deceased This Morning.

The funeral of Mrs. Laura V. Houchin, of Hapeville, who died suddenly Monday morning at her late home, will be conducted from the residence in Hapeville this morning. The body will be brought to Atlanta after the service and the interment will be in Westview cemetery.

Mrs. Houchin leaves a husband and three children. The cause of her death was pronounced cerebral apoplexy, with which she was stricken Monday morning.

BROUGHT HIS BRUSH ALONG.

New Porter at Capitol Introduces a Hand-Made Corn Shuck Mop.

The commissioner of agriculture has a new porter and the porter has a new scrubbing brush and new broom.

The brush is made of corn shucks stuck through holes in a piece of pineboard. The handle is a white oak sapling with the bark stripped off. This is an old-fashioned country mopping brush and the new broom which goes with it is made of broomsedge.

Henry Strickland, the new porter, brought his cornshuck brush from away down in Terrell county and he went out in the country near Decatur yesterday and cut the grass with which he made his broom. Strickland succeeded a porter named Bob, who had been in the department of agriculture for some years. When Colonel Stevens came into office he asked Bob if he could get down at 5 o'clock in the morning and ring the bell to call the hands who worked around the statehouse. Bob said that was most too early for him. He had not been used to getting down before 8 o'clock.

The new commissioner gets down himself at 7 o'clock in the morning and he wanted a porter who could arrive at least as early as he appeared. The commissioner sent down to Terrell county for Henry Strickland, an old time darky who has been with him for thirty-one years. Henry brought along some implements which he thought he might need. He said he never dreamed that they had stone floors in the capitol, but he likes them very well when they are clean.

You will stand the oppressive weather more easily and comfortably by putting and keeping your body in trim, healthy condition by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Delegates to Quarantine Convention.

In accordance with the request to appoint delegates to the quarantine convention in Memphis, President Neal, of the chamber of commerce, yesterday named Messrs. J. G. Oglesby, R. D. Spalding and Clark Howell as representatives of the chamber. Mayor Collier has named Dr. Elkin and ex-Governor Bullock as delegates from the city at large.

THE SANITARY STILL.

The only apparatus that produces absolutely pure, sparkling, aerated and delicious-to-the-taste water. We sell both the still and the water. Circular free. Sanitary Still Co., 70 S. Forsyth, Atlanta, Ga.

FINE TIME POINT IS RAISED OVER FILING OF BANKRUPTCY PAPERS

One Firm Filed Papers at Clerk's Residence and the Other Went to Office--Each Claims First Filing.

PETITIONS IN REDWINE CASE

One Was Filed at 12:05 O'Clock and the Other at 12:07 O'Clock.

JUDGE NEWMAN TO SETTLE QUESTION

Yesterday Was the First Day for Filing Involuntary Bankruptcy Petitions Under the New Law and Clerk Carter Was Kept Busy.

The new bankruptcy law went into effect yesterday and papers were filed as early as midnight.

YESTERDAY WAS THE FIRST DAY in which petitions for involuntary bankruptcy could be filed under the act of congress passed last July, and Clerk Carter, of the United States district court, spent a busy day receiving the petitions.

Petitions for voluntary bankruptcy have been filed by the bankrupts ever since the law was passed, but not until November 1st, at 12 o'clock, did the part of the law regarding involuntary bankruptcy go into effect. The law was scarcely effective before the Atlanta lawyers began to take advantage of it.

The fees to be obtained out of the bankruptcy cases go to the lawyer first putting the insolvent party into bankruptcy, and this caused a rush of papers in the United States court just as soon as the law would permit. Out of this rush an interesting legal question has arisen. This question will probably be settled by Judge Newman, and it is causing quite a discussion among the lawyers interested.

The point in discussion arises out of the filing of two petitions, by different lawyers, to declare J. B. Redwine a bankrupt. The recent misfortunes of Redwine are still fresh in the minds of the people. After Redwine's departure for parts unknown the state court was petitioned to appoint a receiver, and Mr. T. D. Meador was appointed to look after Redwine's assets.

Since the passage of the bankruptcy act it was known that a petition would be filed in the district court to declare Redwine a bankrupt.

Preparations were made by two firms of lawyers to file the petition, and it is out of their race that the discussion has arisen.

Brandon Arkwright, S. N. Evins and Lumpkin & Colquitt were ready to file one petition and J. L. Hopkins & Son, A. J. Orme and J. E. McClelland had a like petition to file. The two petitions were prepared in advance, and both sides were only waiting for the moment to arrive when the act became a law to put their papers on record.

It seems that the petition drawn up by Hopkins & Son was given to Mr. O. C. Fuller, deputy clerk of the United States district court, yesterday afternoon with instructions for him to file it just as soon as the clock had finished striking the hour of midnight. Mr. Fuller took the papers home with him, and as soon as the first day of November had fairly arrived he arose from his bed and marked the papers filed at 12:05 o'clock by himself as deputy clerk.

About the time that Mr. Fuller was leaving his comfortable bed to file the petition Mr. Colquitt Carter, clerk of the district court, was at his office attending to a paper of the like kind filed by Mr. S. N. Evins. As the clock struck midnight Mr. Walter Colquitt, one of the attorneys in the case, handed his petition to the clerk, and it was marked filed on the original paper at 12:07 o'clock.

This being the case, the question now arises as to which paper was filed first in the eyes of the court, and under which petition will Redwine be declared a bankrupt.

The lawyers who filed their petition in the clerk's office declare that their filing will take precedence over the other one, as the supreme court of Georgia has decided that a paper filed in the clerk's office takes precedence over one filed at the house by one of the clerk's deputies.

The lawyers who filed the petition at the home of Mr. Fuller believe that their filing was regular, and that their paper was filed first, and will have to be taken up by the court first. The question makes a pretty legal issue, and there are several minor details that will arise in the matter when it comes before Judge Newman to be settled, as it eventually will.

The Two Petitions.

The two petitions filed in the Redwine case are very familiar, and are sensational in their charges against Redwine. The petition filed by Hopkins & Sons says in part, after going on to enumerate the amounts due the different creditors:

"Petitioners aver that within the four months next preceding the filing of this petition that said J. B. Redwine did commit acts of bankruptcy within the meaning of said law, in that Redwine did on or about July 7, 1898, with the intent to hinder, delay and defraud petitioners as such creditors and other of his creditors, convey and transfer a large part of his property, consisting of various notes, accounts and choses in action amounting in the aggregate to $75,000, or other large sum, to his wife, Mrs. J. B. Redwine.

"Petitioners further claim that J. B. Redwine was indebted to his wife about $2,000, and that he made over the $75,000 with the intent to make her a preferred creditor, and that she had reasonable cause to know that he was doing so to defraud his creditors."

The petition concludes by praying that J. B. Redwine may be declared a bankrupt, and that his estate may be administered and distributed as is provided for by the act.

The creditors mentioned in this petition hold claims against Redwine amounting to about $800.

The petition filed by Mr. S. N. Evins represents creditors to the amount of nearly $2,000. This petition makes the same accusation against Redwine that is made in the other petition.

Two petitions were filed the same way in the case of Barwald. One petition was filed with Mr. Carter at the clerk's office by Lumpkin & Colquitt and Robert Zahner, and the other petition was filed by Hopkins & Sons with Mr. Fuller at his residence. Up to a short time ago M. Barwald did a wholesale and retail paper business under the name of M. Barwald & Co., at Nos. 10 and 12 Mitchell street. The creditors of Barwald, with claims amounting to over $3,000, declare that with the intent to defraud them he transferred his stock to Weilhouse & Sons, Montag Bros. and the Atlanta Paper Company, and that he made the transfer to protect them as preferred creditors, and they ask the United States court to take charge of his assets and administer them according to the act.

The creditors of B. Herstein through their attorneys, Glenn, Slaton & Phillips, ask that he be declared a bankrupt.

Another petition was filed asking that H. A & B. T. Camp be put into bankruptcy. A receiver was appointed for this firm some time ago by the courts. Maddox & Terrell are the lawyers representing the creditors of this firm.

Mayson & Hill filed a petition asking that W. E. Smith, of Covington, be declared a bankrupt.

The referees in the bankruptcy cases have not been appointed yet by Judge Newman, but he is expected to make the appointments in a few days. The clerks are kept busy with papers under the new bankruptcy act, and other petitions may be looked for.

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We are prepared to place large loans on central business property in Atlanta at 5 per cent interest and a nominal commission. 'Phone 1207.

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It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong, 50 cents sold. 400,000 cures cured. Buy NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with us will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

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Just the Thing For these Frosty Mornings,

NEW CROP BUCKWHEAT: HECKER'S, 1½-pound package, 10c, 11 for $1.
Self-raising, 3-pound package, 20c, 6 for $1; 4½-pound package, 25c., 4 for $1.
Buckwheat, 6-pound package, 25c, 3 for $1.
VERMONT MAPLE SIRUP, $1 per can.
OLD MANSE AND YOE MAPLE SIRUPS.
WILKERSON'S PURE PORK SAUSAGE.
J. B. SMITH is the Poultry and Vegetable man; always has the best the market affords.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store,

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Underwear, Gloves,

An Endless Variety.
Prices Will Please.

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To Meet the Demands.....

Of our constantly increasing business, we have erected a three-story extension in the rear of our present store, giving us an additional floor area of 2,500 square feet, and we are now prepared to offer exceptional inducements to purchasers of Wedding Present and Holiday Wares.

Our Stock is Immense

And contains everything of the latest and most approved designs in Sterling Silver, Cut Glass, Pottery, Fine Watches, Diamonds and other rare and beautiful Gems in all manner of combinations, Gold and Silver Novelties, Clocks, Canes, Umbrellas and a superb collection of Leather Goods.

Maier & Berkele,

....JEWELERS.... No. 31 Whitehall St.

Illustrated Catalogue Issued Nov. 1, 1898. Write for same if interested.

Your Heart's Desire In an Overcoat May Be Gratified Here . . . . . .

Lay your plans, formulate your ideas, whether for Economy, or Beauty, or Gracefulness, or Comfort, or Warmth, or Service, or Richness, or Elegance, or Fit—no matter what it is that you are in search of, you will find it here!

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You may have to take your turn, waiting for a salesman, but it will pay you to do it. Here will be found, by all odds, the most brilliant exhibition of Overcoats ever made!

Does any window show compare with ours? Well, it's only "a patch" to what's inside!

Judge the store by this Overcoat stock. We never made 'em better—never made 'em so good—never had garments made with more care, nor turned out so many good coats that so thoroughly pleased. Hundreds are ready—and styles, and variety couldn't be better—$7.50 up to $35.00

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OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA---15-17 WHITEHALL.

WOMAN IN CLUB WORK AND SOCIETY

Local Charity Work Begins for the Winter.

As the social season opens so does local charity work begin for the winter, and it is a praiseworthy fact to note that many of the women prominent in one are prominent in the other. The ladies of the Sheltering Arms, who represent a part of the original Barclay mission, are organizing for a beautiful work during the winter, and at their meeting Thursday committees will be appointed to act during the entire winter.

The Florence Crittenton board held a regular meeting this morning and is composed of a body of earnest women who work quietly but continuously in a cause broadly philanthropic.

The work of the Grady Hospital Auxiliary has an everlasting monument to its work—the children's ward—and the members are now all busy in their efforts to raise money for further additions to the hospital.

The Free Kindergarten Association, though yet young, has established a reputation for the noble work it has done, and the ladies are now about to establish another school in one of the most needy districts.

The Home for the Friendless, as the name implies, is always open for good work, and the faithful women who have labored to support it are making plans to further the comforts of the inmates during the winter.

The Baptist Orphans' Home on Ivy street, supported by endowment and by the good Baptists of the city, is an admirable institution, and the ladies interested in it are discussing a bazaar they will give for the orphans in December, in order to supply the home with many necessary comforts.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society, made up of the Catholic ladies of Atlanta, is arranging for a bazaar, to be given tomorrow all day and tomorrow night, the proceeds of which will be used in aiding the destitute during the winter.

The Jewish council of women is far reaching in its philanthropic interest in all the charitable institutions of the city, and has already begun its plan of work for the winter.

The various church societies in the city, with their excellent objects in view, will continue their zealous charities. No woman need complain in a review of these charitable organizations that she would like to do good and does not know how to do it or wherein to give her mite. She has only to make up her mind in what way she prefers to work, since so many avenues are left open to her. But let it be impressed upon her right here that unless she intends to be an active, earnest and paying member she had better keep out. Her name added to the list of membership merely will give no prestige to the organization, and charitable institutions are not intended as a vehicle to women who desire through them to attain prominence.

Zelena To Be a Great Success.

Like every entertainment given for the commendable purpose of the Grady hospital, the opera "Zelena" will draw to the Grand Friday and Saturday crowded houses. The participants are all well-known Atlanta people, representing the best musical talent, and the rehersals indicate that a brilliant treat is in store for the people of Atlanta.

Among those who have taken boxes for Friday evening are Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. William Green Raoul, Mr. and Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, Mrs. Nellie Peters Black and Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Connally.

At the matinee performance Saturday the children of Mrs. E. L. Carroll will give a box party.

Mrs. Wilson Appointed.

Mrs. A. M. McD. Wilson has been appointed by Mrs. Hallie Alexander Rounsaville, one of a committee of three to select a site for the Memorial hall, which the Georgia division of the Daughters of the Confederacy will erect in honor of the late Winnie Davis. The hall will be built with the educational fund already started by generous contributions from several chapters in the state, and in the meantime the interest of the money will be used in the education of the children and grandchildren of veterans.

Benevolent Society Bazaar.

All day tomorrow and tomorrow evening the ladies of the Benevolent Society will conduct a bazaar at the home of Mrs. Murphy, on the corner of Pryor and Eugenia streets. A number of beautiful fancy articles will be disposed of by raffle and otherwise and delicious luncheons will be served during the entire day and into the evening. After 8 o'clock a brilliant musical programme will be rendered. The proceeds of the entertainment will go to the destitute of the city in the winter.

Atlanta Relief Association.

Yesterday morning the young ladies of the Atlanta Relief Association held an interesting meeting, reports from the various chairmen indicating that the members continue their good work. Letters were read from Dr. Grandy giving good news of the sick men at Camp Northen, and from a lady in Jacksonville acknowledging donations sent to the brigade hospital there by the association. Propositions were discussed as to a means of making more money so that any time during the winter should emergency cases arise the treasury would be sufficient to meet them. A committee was appointed with Mrs. L. B. Grandy as chairman, to look into the matter of giving a benefit at an early date under the auspices of the association.

Woman's Club Recital.

On Saturday evening next at 8 o'clock, Mr. Henry Howell will give the first "recital" in the course of Woman's club recitals," assisted by Mrs. Charles Sheridan. The programme is as follows:

Studies in E major and in C sharp minor, preludes in G major and A major, polonaise in G sharp minor, sonata in B flat minor and a group of songs by "Massenet."

On November 19th, Mrs. Walter Harrison will give a song recital of German and American songs. Mr. Barili, pianist, with Miss Hunt, violinist, will assist.

On November 25th, Mr. Sam Burbank will give a song recital. Mr. Pringnitz, being out of the city for a few weeks, has postponed his recital until some time in December.

Mr. Barili will give a "Beethoven" evening in January. It is purposed having as nearly as possible a recital once a week. The names of the gentlemen who will give these recitals assure them of success in every respect.

The ladies of the Woman's Club have asked Mr. Barili, Mr. Howell, Mr. Mayer, Mr. Denck, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Joseph Maclean, pianists, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Burbank, Mr. Pearson vocalists. Mr. Pringnitz, violist, to give from one to three recitals each during the club year, as they are able to spare the time.

Course tickets on sale at Cable Co.'s music store Whitehall street. Single tickets sold at the door 25 cents.

Fads in Jewelry—The Friendship Bracelet.

The latest fad that the jeweler claims to tempt the pocket book of sentimental maids is the friendship bracelet. It is a chain composed of tiny hearts, linked together, while the old bangle idea is brought back in the hearts that dangle from each link, and which have upon them the name or initials of the donor. Each bracelet has places for twelve bangle hearts, so beaux may beware when they hear those bracelets rattling on dainty wrists, for it means they are to attach to one of the links a silver or gold heart prettily engraved.

The latest smelling bottles, powder bottles and salve boxes have their tops crowned, shaped and jeweled, the new designs looking as if tiny crowns had been placed on, instead of tops.

Hat pins are jeweled still, and beetles and bugs with emerald and ruby back are crawling in favor and sharing honors with the army and navy buttons and similar insignia surmounting hat pins. The clover leaf is still a fad in lace and scarf pins and jewels, pearl beads, pearl earrings, pear pins, pearls in everything are stylish.

A Tribute to Dr. Barnett.

The Heavenly Father has, in keeping with His all-wise plan, called from our midst our honored friend and ex-chaplain, Dr. E. H. Barnett, to that perfect rest that is promised to the faithful.

Therefore, be it resolved: 1. That in Dr. Barnett we beheld the perfect and upright man; a true soldier of the cross and of his country.

2. He has left an abiding impression upon his country and entwined his memory in many hearts.

3. Such a life hid with Christ Jesus gives to us intimation of immortality; for we know whence it came because the sign and seal of God was upon his pure spirit, and coming from God we know that to God he has returned.

"Of such he was, there be few on earth;
Of such as he, there be many in heaven;
And life is all the sweeter that he lived,
And all he loved more sacred for his dear sake.
And earth is all the better that he died,
And heaven is all the happier that he's there."

4. Be it further resolved, That the Atlanta chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution send these words of love and sympathy to the afflicted family of Dr. E. H. Barnett.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Atlanta chapter and be sent for publication to the daily papers of the city.

MRS. E. P. M'DOWELL WOLFF,
MISS ELIZA WHITNER,
Committee Atlanta Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution.

Meetings.

The board of the Florence Crittenton home meets this morning at 10 o'clock at the Atlanta Woman's Club.

***

The Daughters of the Confederacy meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Atlanta Woman's Club.

***

The committee on child study of that section of the Atlanta Woman's Club meets this afternoon in the club rooms at 3 o'clock.

Social Items.

The Piedmont chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, held the annual meeting on Wednesday at the residence of Mrs. W. H. Kiser. The reports of officers showed that this patriotic society is in a most flourishing condition. Several new members were elected and the roll call numbers nearly seventy-five. The officers for the year are Mrs. Heber C. Reed, regent; Mrs. Miller B. Hutchins, vice regent; Miss Brent Whitesides, recording secretary; Mrs. James T. Gresham, corresponding secretary pro tem. during absence of Mrs. T. R. R. Cobb; Miss Estelle Whelan, treasurer; Miss Mary Draper, auditor; Mrs. Lawrence Haynes, historian; Mrs. Louis Ghostin, registrar. Board of managers: Mrs. William H. Kiser, chairman; Mrs. J. H. Gilbert, Mrs. J. W. English, Jr., Mrs. W. W. Draper, Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson, Mrs. George H. Noble. Advisory board: Mr. Hoke Smith, chairman; Judge William Newman, Dr. G. H. Noble, Mr. Eugene Spalding, Mr. J. W. English. Legal adviser, Mr. J. H. Gilbert. Mrs. Norwood Mitchell was elected as delegate to the continental congress, and with the regent, Mrs. Heber Reed, will brilliantly represent the chapter. The alternates elected were Miss Estelle Whelan, Miss Mary Draper and Miss Callie Jackson. The Piedmont delegates will go instructed to cast the chapter vote for Mrs. Frances H. Orme for state regent of Georgia. The chapter voted unanimously for her.

***

On Monday afternoon Miss Edna Gertrude Pugh entertained a small party of her young friends in a very charming manner. After spending the afternoon in an observation party, a delicious supper was served. Miss Elizabeth High won the prize, a souvenir spoon from New Orleans. Miss Emma Benjamin carried off the booby prize. The few little friends who participated in the happy occasion were Lottie Austin, Marguerite Beck, Emma Benjamin, Penelope Clark, Marguerite Hemphill, Elizabeth High, Ethel Hatch, Sarah Parks, Alice Wilborn, Esther Sims, Margaret Lewis, Lottie Peck Wylie.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Oscar Marshall, who was married in Cleveland, Tenn., last week, and who have been spending their honeymoon in Atlanta, have returned to Cleveland, where they will be at home to their friends after October 31st. While in the city they had apartments at Hotel Marion and was entertained most cordially by their many friends, who regretted exceedingly to see them leave the city.

***

Mrs. A. McD. Wilson has had as her guest for the past few days Miss Crosby, of Boston, who is secretary of the eastern division of the Young Woman's Christian Association.

***

The card party at which Mrs. Charles A. Healey entertains this afternoon will be a brilliant occasion.

***

Dr. Pla and family leave next week for Cuba.

***

Miss Elizabeth Wheatley, of Americus, is the charming guest of the Misses Stephens.

***

Miss Louis Mumford has returned to her home in Cartersville.

***

Mrs. DeForrest Algood passed through the city last week en route to Griffin, after a delightful visit to New York. Mrs. Algood is vice president of the Griffin Relief Association and has done beautiful work in the hospital at Camp Northen.

***

Judge and Mrs. Pardee left yesterday for New Orleans.

***

The friends of Miss Margaret Thornton will regret to learn of her illness.

***

Dr. Harbin, of Rome, who has been visiting Atlanta for the past few days, has returned home.

***

Hon. W. A. Knowles has returned to his home in Rome.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stewart have returned from their bridal trip and are at home at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Harris, on Ponce de Leon circle.

***

The music section of the Manning circle which was to have met this afternoon has been postponed.

***

The friends of Mrs. Julia Iverson Patton will regret to hear of the illness of her two girls.

***

Mrs. Virgil Perryman left last night for a visit to her old home in Cincinnati.

***

Mrs. Henry Shepard Jackson has issued invitations for a reception Saturday afternoon, November 5th, from 5 until 7 o'clock.

***

Mrs. R. F. Maddox, Jr., has returned home.

***

Miss Augusta Wylie has returned home, after a delightful visit to New York.

***

The little children of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Goldsmith are ill with scarlet fever.

***

Miss Nannie B. Smith, daughter of ex-Senator Ed B. Smith, of Jasper county, is visiting in the city. Miss Smith is a graduate of Lucy Cobb institute and since her graduation has visited extensively in Europe.

MANY HATS

AND ALL OF LATEST STYLES IMPORTED

Hats, Toques and Bonnets.

We have an expert designers in charge of our parlors, and Hats will be made to order at very moderate prices.

Children's Hats in proportion.

MISS MARY RYAN

45 WHITEHALL ST.

"Cyrano de Bergerac."

Everybody is discussing Cyrano de Bergerac," Richard Mansfield's new play. New York is wild over it. It is said to be the greatest play of the century. It has been running for weeks, yet crowds are turned away at each performance. You may not be able to see the play, but you can read the story, as The Sunny South begins it in serial form next week.

The paper will be sent you three months for 50 cents.

"Fernwood," a splendid story of antebellum days, also begins in next week's Sunny South. Address

THE SUNNY SOUTH, Atlanta, Ga.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Dr. E. B. Smith, of Jasper county, is in the city for a few days. He will probably remain in Atlanta for the remainder of the week.

Hon. Usher Thomason, of Madison county, came up from his home yesterday and is meeting his friends in this city.

W. G. Dyer, a prominent citizen of Covington, Ga., arrived in the city yesterday morning and is stopping with friends.

Colonel A. H. Hansell, of Thomasville, is in the city.

Judge E. F. Edwards, of Covington, came up to Atlanta Monday morning for a short visit. He is here in the interest of the people of Covington.

Dr. Mark Willingham, of Oglethorpe, was in Atlanta yesterday.

Mr. John P. West, of Thomson, Ga., is in the city.

Mr. J. H. Alexander, a prominent business man of Augusta, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. He came up on business and will return today or tomorrow.

Mr. T. C. DeLeon, referring to the recent Georgia Library Association meeting, said a few days ago:

"At the interesting public seance of the Georgia Library Association, held on Thursday night at the Young Men's Library, Judge Lumpkin stood impromptu as 'the man in the gap,' for an editorial speaker unavoidably absent. His extempore speech was witty, suggestive and thoughtful, but the clever jurist advanced one position which, to me at least, seems scarcely tenable.

"In listing the causes that operate against extension of library work among us in the south, Judge Lumpkin added the rapid growth and advance of the newspaper, and its cheapness of access to all readers. This is really the direct opposite of the experience of all librarians, and of all practical journalists in the south—and even in greater degree in the north, where libraries are daily needs of all classes, and are universal.

"True, as the speaker said, the newspaper of today—notably in it comprehensive Sunday grasp on matters as they fly—is a magazine, and in short a library in itself. But it is by that very universality of topics and by its becoming the sign post on new and strange roads to thought, that the newspaper stimulates public curiosity and forces the minds of its readers to make further and more real research into unknown fields of information. The hasty, passing and necessarily often crude statements of the daily press upon great events as they arise are not satisfying even to the average mind. But they pique curiosity, and she is own mammy to information.

"I think I am safe in saying that no aggregation of tutors could have done so much for public education, in the same passage of time, as the press has done in the brief months of the late war. Daily reference to places, persons and facts heretofore unheard of, have forced millions of readers to place themselves abreast of the time, both from pride in being able to discuss them and from real and better desire for self education. One and all, these seekers for details surrounding cursorily touched topics, have fallen back upon the public libraries.

"It is safe to say that no librarian in the country could have failed to tell Judge Lumpkin that, during its antecedent discussion and actual course, books on Cuba, Spain, military subjects and war history were at all times in demand far in excess of their ability to supply it. They wholly replaced the usual call for lighter or more miscellaneous reading; and this, almost solely, because the press kept public curiosity ever on the qui vive, by allusions to matters which it could find neither time nor space to amplify. Thus the newspaper becomes the ally and greatest aid to the library; for where the one suggests, the other satisfies and educates at greater leasure. But the late war is merely taken as example, for the facts that stand in all affairs of interest and for all times.

"Doubtless, since the lowering of the alleged war cloud over England and France the demand for books on Africa, on British empire and on French expansion and conquest, has increased in a ratio to strain the resources of most of the great libraries. It is safe to state that hundreds of thousands of readers are today devouring facts about Chinese Gordon, the basin and the Nile, comparative armaments and past wars of French and English, who never before heard of Fashoda and to whom the Soudan, the Black Prince and even Joan d'Arc were merely nominis umbrae.

"The causes that militate against library perfection or even expansion are too numerous and varied to be discussed here. They are racial, sectional, financial and personal, but I think the ready and thoughtful speaker of Thursday night will, on reflection, admit that the progressive newspaper is most emphatically not one of them."

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

gives nature the mild assistance needed for the regulation of the menses. It is of wonderful aid to the girl just entering womanhood, to the wife, and to the woman approaching or going through the turn of life. Women who suffer from any unnatural drain, any bearing-down pains in the lower abdomen, falling or displacement of the womb, can quickly cure their troubles at home, completely away from the eyes of a physician. A few doses taken each month will regulate the menses perfectly.

Large bottles sold by druggists for $1.

The Bradfield Regulator Company, Atlanta, Ga.

TWO CAMP SITES ARE SELECTED

Colonel Gardener Has Decided To Separate Regiments.

NO CAMP SITE LARGE ENOUGH

West End Site and Property Near Grant Park Selected Yesterday.

COL. GARDENER HAS A WORD TO SAY

This Morning Another Inspection Will Be Made of the Property at Kirkwood by Inspecting Officer. Will Return to Knoxville Tonight.

Colonel Gardener decided yesterday that it would be necessary to separate the regiments of the brigade.

THE THREE REGIMENTS OF THE brigade to be sent to Atlanta for winter encampment are to be separated and placed at different camp sites.

This is the decision that Colonel Cornelius Gardener has reached, after a careful inspection of all the camp sites that have been suggested in the vicinity of Atlanta. Of all the places that have been offered to the government for the encampment of the troops none of them have been found large enough to accommodate more than one regiment, and for this reason Colonel Gardener states that he is compelled to separate the regiments of the brigade.

He has determined to put one of the regiments in camp near Grant park on the site visited by him yesterday; another regiment is to be placed on property adjacent to West End, and the third regiment is to be quartered at Kirkwood, or near Hemphill Station, to the west of the city.

The camps of the regiments will be far apart and inconvenient for brigade drill, but according to Colonel Gardener, who has spent several days in a careful inspection of the various sites, it would be impracticable to keep the brigade together or quarter the regiments in closed proximity to each other.

Colonel Gardener will make a final inspection this morning of the property at Kirkwood, and it is highly probable that the third camp will go to that place. The inspecting officer will leave for Camp Poland tonight to make his report to the corps commander, and he expects to return to this city by the last of the week accompanied by the brigade quartermaster, under whose direction the work of the three camps will be conducted.

Colonel Gardener Talks.

Colonel Gardener was seen yesterday shortly after his return from a tour of inspection, and while he stated that he had found sufficient camps for the accommodation of the brigade, he was not especially pleased with the idea of having to separate the regiments. He said:

"When I came to this city for the purpose of choosing a camp for my brigade, I had no idea that it would be necessary to separate the different commands, but I find after inspecting everything in sight that it will be impossible to quarter the whole brigade at one place. All of the different sites are too small in area to permit of brigade drill, and where there is sufficient room, there is a deficiency of water supply or other necessary.

"In regard to Piedmont park it is simply out of the question to think of putting a brigade of troops in camp there. You might as well put the men out of doors at once as to put them in those buildings in the winter. There is not sufficient ground at the place for drilling purposes and altogether the park is too uneven for a camp for soldiers.

"I have gone about this inspection with only the good of my men at heart, and while a good many have made suggestions to me as to this or that camp site, I have considered the good of the brigade altogether."

The property near Grant's park which has been selected by Colonel Gardener as a camp for one of the regiments, is between two car lines and will have an excellent supply of water. In addition to this the park annex, of forty-five acres extent, will be tendered the government as a drilling place for the regiment, and while the place is wooded considerably, Colonel Gardener is of the opinion that the trees will not interfere too much with the maneuvers of the troops.

Ground Needed for Drilling.

It requires a field 100x200 yards to accommodate a regiment in drill and between each regiment, according to Colonel Gardener, there should be a distance of 200 yards. Such a field as would be required for a brigade of three regiments in drill cannot be located in this vicinity.

Colonel Gardener stated that it was his desire to quarter the brigade in one camp, if possible, because the expense to the government would then be much less than it would be to furnish three separate camps.

In speaking of the requirements of a camp for a large body of troops Colonel Gardener said:

"A good camp should be on or at the terminus of a good rock road, since considerable hauling with heavy wagons is necessary to prepare the camp for habitation and also to supply the wants of the camp after the troops have taken possession of it.

"I have estimated that the cost of preparing the camps for my brigade will amount to $12,000. This will be expended mainly in erecting sheds around the tents to protect the men in cold weather. For the construction of the sheds 50,000 feet of lumber will be necessary."

The work of preparing the camps for the reception of the troops will require two or possibly three weeks, and until the work has been finished and the camps are in order the brigade will remain in camp at Knoxville. It will probaply be the latter part of this month or the first of next before the last of the regiments have been safely quartered in the camps assigned to them.

Creditors Will Extend Time.

Fall River, Mass., November 1.—At the meeting of the stockholders of the Laurel Lake cotton mills today the committee appointed to examine into the mills' financial standing reported that the creditors were willing to extend time for payment of debts.

SEATS GO ON SALE TODAY.

The Pretty Opera Will Be Heard Friday Night and at Saturday Matinee.

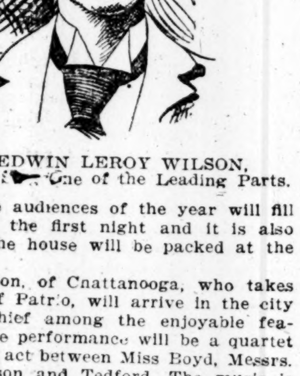
Tickets will go on sale at 9 o'clock this morning at the Grand box office for the opera comique, "Zelena," which will be seen at the Grand Friday night and Saturday matinee. Applications have already been made for nearly all the boxes, as well as a large number of seats, but none will be reserved until this morning.



MR. J. M. BEALL,
Composer of the Opera, Who Sings Leading Tenor Role.

A successful rehearsal was held on the stage at the Grand Monday night. The prospect for an artistic production is most encouraging. The choruses go with that snap and vim characteristic of the professional performances and the melodies are among the prettiest ever heard in Atlanta.

Rehearsals will be held nightly at the Guard armory until Friday and there will be a full dress rehearsal at the Grand Friday morning. All the principals show up well in their parts and the production will be an enjoyable treat. One of the most fashionable audiences of the year will fill the Grand the first night and it is also probable the house will be packed at the matinee.



MR. EDWIN LEROY WILSON,
Who Will Sing One of the Leading Parts.

Mr. Wilson, of Chattanooga, who takes the part of Patrio, will arrive in the city tonight. Chief among the enjoyable features of the performance will be a quartet in the first act between Miss Boyd, Messrs. Beall, Wilson and Tedford. The music is unusually beautiful. Those who have heard the rehearsals so far pronounce the music of "Zelena" as good as any of its character that has ever been heard in Atlanta.

MUST GO ABROAD.

To Learn About Your Home.

"A short time ago I was visiting New York state, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and I was particularly impressed with the number of times I was asked what I knew about Postum Cereal Food Coffee, made at Battle Creek.

"I generally replied that I had never used Postum, but knew of a good many who did, and I knew that it was made by men who devoted their time and study to the perfection of food and food beverages.



MRS. R. E. MONAGHAN,
745 N. Waterloo Ave., Jackson, Mich.

"One of my former classmates, Mrs. E. Kinsley, of Westfield, Mass., seemed greatly surprised that I had never used Postum. The family were very enthusiastic over its effect upon them. Said they could not enjoy life without it. The physician had recommended total abstinence from coffee, as she had injured her digestive organs by using it, and was considered a confirmed and incurable dyspeptic, but when put upon Postum Cereal Food Coffee, she immediately began to get well, and left off the drugs and the coffee. Now she is able to eat anything she likes without the least symptom of disease. Her life before had been one of suffering, and it is now one of enjoyment. She said it would be impossible to speak too highly of its praise.

"When I was in Westfield eight years ago, I visited Mr. Albert Atkins, who was then a very great sufferer. Both he and his friends did not think it possible for him to live more than a short time. I found him so well on this visit that I insisted upon knowing what made the change. He said he had visited every point of the compass, and tried almost everything he had ever heard recommended, but all of no avail, until he was led by the Postum Cereal articles to suspect that the little coffee he drank was really poisoning him day by day and from the very time that he quit coffee entirely and began to use Postum, he began to get better. He is a very wealthy man and travels a great deal, but says he never leaves home for one night without his outfit of Postum.

"While at Jamaica Plains, Mass., I visited a retired sea captain's home. He said in all his experience, far and near, on land or water, he had never found any beverage that would compare with Postum Cereal Food Coffee. While he used to drink coffee he suffered with headaches, drowsiness and an unnatural thickening of the blood, but since quitting the common coffee and using Postum, he was free from all his ailments. I drank my first cup of Postum with him, and to my surprise, found it a very delicious, palatable drink, which I have since used with favorable results. I cannot tell half of what I heard in praise of Postum during my visit in the east. It is sufficient to say that Postum has a very firm foothold with my eastern friends.

"I wish to add that on one or two occasions I have had Postum served to me rather flat, but always know in such cases that it is simply because it has not been allowed to boil long enough to bring out the delicate and well-known flavor."

Hotel and Livery Stable Burn.

Oklahoma City, Okla., November 1.—The Commercial hotel, city livery stable and a saloon burned at an early hour today. The guests had time to escape from the hotel, which was entirely consumed.

DON'T STRAIN YOUR EYES

GET A WELSBACH

THERE'S ONLY ONE GENUINE

HERE IT IS



NORTHEN & DUNSON.

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.

FOR RENT—Office space and desk, with the use of telephone, in our office.

Corner lot, 50x150, covered with an oak grove on paved street between the Peachtrees; only $2,000 buys it.

Wanted—an offer on Capitol avenue corner lot 100x200.

Seven-room 2-story house, lot 60x140, North avenue, very near Peachtree street, $4,000.

Nice six-room house, Georgia avenue, between Washington and Crew, for only $2,600; renting for $250 per annum.

Spring Street—House and lot, close in, rented for $300, for just $3,000.

Peachtree Street—Large lot covered with an oak grove, for less than $75 a foot.

Nine-room house, close in, on paved street, rented for $240 per annum, for $2,000.

If you wish to buy, sell or borrow, it will pay you to call on us. 409 Equitable.

THE BON AIR,

ATLANTA, GA.

384 Peachtree Street.

Unsurpassed in location. Cuisine and service excellent. A charming, refined, homelike and modern hotel. Under management of the owner and proprietor, B. S. DRAKE.

DROPSY CURED

With all its complications. A valuable discovery **Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Atlanta, Ga.**, cure Dropsy in all its various forms. Have made Dropsy and its Complications a Specialty for the last twenty years, with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases, after having been pronounced utterly hopeless by eminent physicians. Are constantly treating from 150 to 300 persons all over the United States and Canada. Order ten days' trial treatment FREE by mail.

Dr. H. H GREEN'S SONS, ATLANTA, GA.

SEE **DELKIN'S** FINE **DIAMONDS**

10 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

11-room house, Peachtree st..	$80 00
16-room house, Washington st..	75 00
10-room house, W. Peachtree st..	37 50
10-room house, Crew st..	35 00
10-room house, Druid circle, Nov. 15th	30 00
11-room house, Hurt st..	40 00
11-room house, Whitehall st..	35 00
11-room house, Capitol ave..	30 00
13-room house, Central place..	25 00
9-room house, Pulliam st..	12 50
8-room house, Spring st..	22 50
8-room house, W. Simpson st..	20 00
7-room house, Pulliam st..	10 00
7-room house, Yonge st..	16 00
6-room house, Johnson ave..	13 00
5-room house, Hayden st..	13 10
5-room house, Grant st..	10 50
5-room house, Gullatt st..	13 50

Can rent several houses from six to ten rooms.

For Sale by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall.

$2,600 WILL buy a handsome new house of 6 rooms besides reception halls, bath, etc.; situated on a pretty corner lot, which is shaded beautifully; the surroundings are first-class, as the neighborhood is one that is abounding in thrift and enterprise. The house was substantially built out of selected material by skilled labor. The walls are beautifully decorated by one of the leading fresco artists of this city. Handsome line of mirrored mantels, gas fixtures, bathroom, attachments are lovely; just the thing to make wife and children happy. See it Monday on Pulliam, corner Ormond, and then come to see us. C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IF RATS AND MICE annoy you, write S. S. Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., for sure exterminator. 10-eod 12t

LADIES' COLUMN.

LADIES attending the Jewelry Auction Sale of Moon & Jobson, at No. 2 Whitehall, today at 11 o'clock will receive free a handsome souvenir whether they buy anything or not.

PERSONAL.

PIANO TUNING—Best work, best shop, lowest prices. Give me your work; satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. H. Smith, 137 Spring street. 11-1-7t

HOW DOCTORS, dentists, pharmacists, competent undergraduates can soon graduate. Lock box 196, Chicago. 10-15 21t

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956. 2 calls

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

NEW 8-ROOM modern house, close to Calhoun street school; rent moderate; car line. Apply 64 Forrest avenue.

BOARDERS WANTED.

WANTED BOARDERS—One or two refined couples; no other boarders; home comforts; references required. Address Select Home, care Constitution.

WANTED BOARDERS—Few boarders; nice, large rooms; reasonable rates; all conveniences. Mrs. A. Morrison, 131 Washington st.

TWO sunny connecting rooms in first-class family; choice fare; northerners preferred. Apply 231 West Peachtree street. 11-1-2t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy butter, eggs and all kinds game and poultry. Box 401, Anniston, Ala., Poultry Co.

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED—To rent 8 or 9-room house; must be close in, with all modern conveniences. Address, at once, "Renter," this office.

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS,

51 Whitehall Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Several experienced silk salesmen. Leopold Adler, Savannah, Ga.

WANTED—Paper hanger. Apply room 12, Constitution building.

WANTED—A Yost operator, either a stenographer or able to take dictation on machine; do not necessarily need for all day; want good man, either temporary or permanent. Write H, care this paper.

IF YOU WANT regular or extra work, write us a postal. We have work for home or office and will pay. No commission or selling business—just plain work. Trade Supply Co., 123 and 125 Liberty St., New York. 10-12-5t wed

ENERGETIC MAN to travel and appoint agents; $50 per month and all expenses. P. W. Zeigler & Co., 221 Locust St., Phila., Pa. 8—28—wed-sat-sun

WANT COAT MAKER—Prefer man of family; good pay and steady work all year to right man. Star Tailors, 40½ N. Forsyth street. 11-1-7t

WANTED—Carpenters, bridgemen and brickmasons. Apply to F. W. Long, chief engineer, Atlantic, Valdosta and Western railway, Haylow, Ga.

WANTED—Man to send for our free illustrated catalogue explaining how to learn barber trade in eight weeks; now is the best season to begin; learn a trade and be independent. Splendid opportunity. Position guaranteed, tools donated, constant practice, expert instructions. Moler's Barber College, 1107 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo. 10-30-3t

BRICKMASONS and laborers wanted at Lindale, Ga. Flynt Building and Construction Co. 10-29 10t

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—At once, a good skirt and waist hand. Mrs. M. Whipple, Dressmaker, No. 93 North Boulevard.

BUSINESS WOMAN to travel for established firm; $50 per month and all expenses. P. W. Zeigler & Co., 225 Locust St., Phila., Pa. 9—28—wed-sat-sun

LADIES to embroider pillow covers; work sent to your home; good pay; send reply envelope for particulars and sample. Manhattan Embroidery Co., 128 Water St., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EXPERIENCED groceryman desires position or business connection. Address Manager, Constitution.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER—Visible writing, no lifting of carriage; direct inking; unequaled speed; strong manifolding; the leader of standard typewriters. Also neostyles, mimeographs and all kinds of second-hand typewriters and supplies. Write for prices. Edwin A. Hardin Company, No. 16 N. Pryor street.

LOST.

LOST—On Peachtree street, between 8 and 9 o'clock a. m., Tuesday morning, a small gold locket, heart-shaped, on small chain. Finder will please return to J. H. Porter, Jr., 18½ East Alabama street.

LOST OR STOLEN—Lady's gold filled double case Elgin movement watch, No. 1880136. Finder rewarded. Address Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. 10-30 3t

WANTED—Agents.

WE MANUFACTURE an article of merit and ready sale; we desire an agent in every city in the United States; please investigate. Bobrick & Co., 427 Wabash ave., Chicago. 11-2 wed sun

AGENTS and branch manager; salary or commission. Hunter Tailoring Co., Cincinnati, O. 7-10-60t eod

RELIABLE MAN to handle agents for Telephone Tablets and Specialties. Pays $5,000 a year. Inclose stamp. Victory Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O. 9-28- oct 5 19 26-nov 2

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15th next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 509 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

"SAFETY in Speculation"—$100 invested in grain or stocks by my "Safe Method" plan will pay $1,000 profit within 30 days; references furnished; write for particulars. Richard Oliver, Banker and Broker, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago. 11-2-wed, sun

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—At half price one large Herring fireproof safe, good as new, weighs about 4,500 pounds; also one 100-gallon copper kettle. Address for full particulars, P. O. Box 394, City. 10 30 tf

TEXAS R. P. OATS—We will offer for November sale and delivery 100,000 bushels Texas R. P. Oats. Samples mailed on application. William H. Bean & Son, Howe, Tex. 10-25-7t

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—4 rooms on first floor, furnished for housekeeping; references; no children. 9 Powers street.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Four unfurnished rooms, modern conveniences, at 224 E. Fair street; references exchanged.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga., room 419 Austell Building.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LEND, repayable monthly or otherwise, at lowest rates of interest; no commissions charged. Real estate notes bought. Equitable Loan and Security Co.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier, Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 3 E. Alabama street.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

5 AND 6 per cent money to loan on real estate, 1 to 10 years; money here for quick loans. W. A. Foster, room 18, Jos. E. Brown building, corner Pryor and Wall st.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

6 PER CENT—6 per cent loans negotiated on choice improved farm, city and town property in Georgia. Address T. W. Baxter & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR FARM LOANS, lowest rates, best terms, payments to suit, come direct to W. T. Davis, atty., 318 Temple court, Atlanta.

5, 5½, 6 PER CENT money on central and near in residence property; $1,500 and upward. R. H. Jones, corner Broad and Alabama. 10-26—14t

B. W. MARTIN has $2,000, $1,000, $600 and $500 to loan; money in hand. Room 209 Equitable building.

FOR RENT—Stores.

FOR RENT—The best store for a wholesale business in the city for rent at 23 West Alabama; 34x155 feet; 2 floors, with railroad track and platform; now occupied by H. Y. McCord Co.; possession given 1st of January; also some nice office rooms upstairs. A. D. Adair, 23½ W. Alabama St. 11-2 14t wed fri sun

GRAND OPENING OF WAYCROSS FAIR

Large Crowd Witnesses the Opening Yesterday Morning.

TODAY IS BRANTLEY DAY

Number of Prominent Statesmen Will Make Addresses.

EXHIBITS ARE UNUSUALLY INTERESTING

Good Horse Races Will Be Run and Fair Promises To Be a Success in Every Way.

By L. W. Hubbard.

Waycross, Ga., November 1.—The second annual exposition of the Waycross Fair Association was opened this morning under most auspicious circumstances. The large attendance during the day was pleasing to the management. Every train that has arrived during the past few days has brought visitors to the fair, and today the number of arrivals increased.

Plant avenue, the main business street, was thronged with people early this morning and at 8 o'clock there was a rush for the fair grounds. The gates were opened at that hour and tickets were sold rapidly. The hackmen were in their glory, reaping a rich harvest of dimes for fares to and from the grounds. The uniform price to or from the grounds is only ten cents, and no hackman will be allowed to charge any more for passage. The streets in the business portion of town have been thronged with people during the day. The enterprising stores and offices are decorated with evergreens, small pine saplings and flags and bunting. The handsome United States flag recently bought by Secretary W. W. Sharpe and E. H. Myers, Esq., is floating from the flagstaff in front of the Plant system passenger station, and the holiday appearance of the city is inviting to the thousands of visitors coming to the fair.

The weather is surpassingly fine.

The merchants have advertised bargains during the fair through the local newspapers and handbills, at the same time publishing interesting information about the approaching fair. The fair association has thoroughly advertised the event in every part of Georgia, and at all the principal cities and towns in the United States. Exhibits are here from various states and many horses of fine records are in attendance from the north, and are entered for some of the many interesting races during the week.

The Fair Last Year.

The fair association gave the public a foretaste of what this section can do at a fair with proper notice at the initial annual fair last November, and with what handsome cash prizes are offered in the various departments and $2,000 in cash prizes for racing and the extensive and thorough advertising done, the people are prepared to find the present fair a great success in every respect. The fair is a true herald and exposition of the varied and valuable resources and developments and possibilities of southeast Georgia.

The association started last year under very discouraging circumstances. There was very little money and still less faith invested in the enterprise. Enough money was made during this week of the fair to pay for the thirty acres of land, build the improvements and pay the cash pries awarded in the races and all the departments besides, clearing a small sum for use in promoting the interests of the present exposition. The dividends that will be declared this year by the association, in case the weather continues fine, will be handsome.

The men who deserve the highest credit for the success of the enterprise are Captain L. Johnson, president; Colonel W. W. Sharpe, secretary; Warren Lott, treasurer; I. S. Bailey, vice president. The local newspaper men and the press of the state have given valuable assistance.

Brantley Day.

Tomorrow is Brantley day at the fair, the day of days with the white people of the Eleventh congressional district, when popular Will G. Brantley will attend, in company with United States Senators A. S. Clay and A. O. Bacon and Congressmen Griggs and Adamson and a great concourse of people from all over the district. Speeches will be made by the distinguished statesmen in attendance.

The first races will be given tomorrow. There will be a magnificent ball tomorrow at the armory of the Waycross Rifles. Thursday will be a great day for horse racing and the attractions. The big day—Friday—will be on account of the Plant system. It will be "Plant Day," and Mr. Plant will probably be present. He will be the subject of a eulogistic address by State Chairman Fleming G. duBignon. Colonel S. Guyton McLendon, of Thomasville, will be master of ceremonies for Mr. Plant on the occasion. He will introduce Mr. duBignon.

Saturday is designated by the association as "Negro Day," and the colored people will have a creditable exhibit in a separate building under their own management. There will be cash prizes of from $100 down for the best displays in the agricultural department, and each department offers many handsome premiums.

The greatest attraction in the way of exhibits is in the woman's building.

After the formal opening of the fair this morning at 10 o'clock Major H. E. Alford, assistant secretary of the United States department of agriculture, delivered an address on agriculture to several thousand farmers from all parts of southeast Georgia.

The brass band from Florida arrived last night and will furnish music during the week. The visitors were pleased at the handsome exhibits of all the departments.

MASONS ELECT NEW OFFICERS.

Government Gives Contract for 200,000 Feet of Lumber.

Columbus, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—The Columbus Masonic Temple Association this afternoon elected the following permanent officers:

President—George B. Whiteside.
Secretary, J. A. Walton.
Treasurer, M. M. Moore.

Army officials have contracted with local lumber firms for 200,000 feet of lumber to be used at the camps on North Highlands. A number of Atlanta concerns made bids, but the instructions of Quartermaster Cruise had been to favor Columbus concerns as much as possible. A half-million feet of lumber will be needed on North Highlands, it is said.

Today at a sale of several hundred acres of timber land in Chattahoochee county there was sharp rivalry for the land.

At an accidental explosion of dynamite near the Columbus Powder Company's works on North Highlands today two men were slightly injured and had narrow escapes from death.

The funeral of Mr. W. R. W. Youngblood, a well known citizen, aged seventy, and a resident of Wynnton occurred today.

The new grand secretary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Georgia, G. S Tyson, of Savannah, will be here tomorrow and will attend a meeting of a local lodge.

EDUCATIONAL PEOPLE MEET.

Association of Preparatory Schools and Colleges in Session.

Athens, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—The annual session of the Association of Preparatory Schools and Colleges of the Southern States is in session in this city. Fully fifty of the most distinguished educators of the south are already here and more will arrive tomorrow.

Exercises were held tonight at the library room on the University campus, at which a welcome address by Chancellor Boggs and responses were made. The business sessions of the association start tomorrow and will continue three days.

General Randall is expecting the Twenty-second New York and Third New Jersey regiments to arrive in Athens tomorrow. The camp is practically in readiness for the soldiers.

McKINLEY TO GO HOME TO VOTE.

Members of the Cabinet Will All Help Their Party Along.

Washington, November 1.—President McKinley will go to Canton next week to cast his vote. All the members of the cabinet have likewise decided to go to their homes to vote unless something interferes to detain them. The arrangements for the president's departure have not been made, but he will probably leave here next Monday afternoon on a special train and return to Washington in time to take up his duties on Wednesday.

BRANTLEY'S OPPONENT SPEAKS.

Made a Talk to a Very Small Gathering Yesterday.

Eastman, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—J. M. Wilkinson, the republican candidate for congress from the eleventh district, spoke here today to eleven white men, one republican, one populist and thirty-five negroes.

He made a regular wool hat and green cowhide speech and made strenuous efforts to show that democracy is a failure. He may have caused some colored people to believe it, but it is doubtful if they will vote for him. The colored people here know the "nigger in the woodpile," and they know Mr. Wilkinson has not been in it long enough for them. It was rumored that Major Hanson would speak here today, or it is doubtful whether or not there would have been a white man out to hear Wilkinson. The people would hear Hanson on a business standpoint, but not politically. This county is for Brantley.

Railroad President Is Ill.

Cincinnati, November 1.—F. R. B. Pierce, receiver of the Clover Leaf road and president of the Indiana, Decatur and Western while on his way to this city on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, became unconscious from some unknown cause and was taken from the train to the city hospital, where he still lies in an unconscious condition. The medical attendants have not yet determined what is the cause.

Snow Sails To Relieve Schley.

Washington, November 1.—Commander Snow, who is to relieve Admiral Schley as commandant of the San Juan naval station, sailed today from Norfolk on the Solace for San Juan.

FIRST REGIMENT GATHERS IN MACON

Many Troops of the Command Are Absent from First Roll Call.

MEN SPEND NIGHT ON GROUND

Several Cases of Sickness Reported in Ranks from Exposure to Cold.

TROOPS MAY BE PLACED IN ARMORIES

Successor to J. G. Deitz, Grand Secretary of Odd Fellows, Appointed by Grand Master Gruzzard.

Macon, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—Three hundred men were reported absent from Camp Roe last night when the roll was called for the First Georgia to fall in for retreat. Many of the soldiers stayed in the city last night and did not go into camp, and some few did not arrive. Nearly all of the men are in today, however, as the trains that came into the city this morning brought nearly a hundred.

The boys slept cold last night and a big hard kick went up this morning. It had good grounds, too, and it is thought, and most earnestly hoped by the citizens of Macon, that Colonel Lawton will do something to relieve the general suffering of the men in his regiment in this respect.

It is true that some of the men have come well supplied for the cold, the home people having given them a good supply of blankets, but a majority of them haven't sufficient covering. Last night the men slept like sardines packed in a box, and then were cold. The tents have no floors and the ground is very damp.

It has been suggested that Colonel Lawton allow the men who live in the city to come to their homes and sleep, and let those who do not live here board at some place in town or sleep in some of the armories. There are several armories here that could easily accommodate the members of the regiment, and with a non-commissioned officer in charge of them, the men would keep good order. It now looks as if this will have to be done or many of the men will be sick. The hospital is already full and some of the men are getting sick every day.

A requisition to the government at this time for winter clothing would hardly be considered, as the regiment has been mustered out, and it would be a great expense to fit the regiment out now when it will only be in the service for about ten days longer.

It is thought, however, that Colonel Lawton will agree to the plan suggested above or he will order a supply of blankets to be sent here at once. The regimental band has been organized again and will give a concert twice a day.

Grand Master T. L. Gruzzard, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has appointed Mr. J. S. Tyson, of Savannah, grand secretary, to succeed Mr. J. G. Deitz, who died a few days ago.

Mr. Tyson has been grand treasurer of the order for about twenty-five years, and his appointment will no doubt be met with approval by the Odd Fellows throughout the state. The secretaryship pays a salary of about $900 per year, as the secretary has to act as the grand scribe.

The appointment of Mr. Tyson removes the office of the grand secretary from Macon for the first time in twenty-five years.

Mr. Tyson will hold the office until the next session of the grand lodge, which meets next May, and it is thought that he will be elected to the position.

Dr. T. A. Cheatham, of this city, was also a candidate for the office, but did not urge his appointment.

W. C. Randall, of South Macon, a man well known in the city as an itinerant preacher, was arrested this morning on a warrant for lunacy sworn out by his son.

It seems that this morning Randall became violent, and getting a shotgun, announced his intention of killing his son, against whom he had some old grudge. He left home armed with a gun, and the neighbors, fearing a terrible tragedy, notified his son at once, who had the warrant sworn out.

Randall is about sixty-five years old and was once a railroad employee. Recently he has been going about through the country preaching. Some time ago he was refused a confirmation license and it is said that his mind has been wandering ever since. Some time ago he made similar threats and a warrant was sworn out, but withdrawn.

The event caused considerable excitement in South Macon this morning. Deputy Sheriff Amason made the arrest without any trouble and Randall is now locked in jail. He will probably be tried tomorrow.

At the city council meeting tonight Chief of Police J. T. Boifeuillet was granted temporary leave of absence while performing his duties in Atlanta.

Cruiser Sails for Norfolk.

Washington, November 1.—The Nashville has sailed from Port Royal to Norfolk. The Montgomery and the Princeton have sailed from Charleston to Norfolk.

I WAS RUN DOWN.

Sleepless, Nervous, Lacked Ambition and was Never Without that Tired, Listless Feeling;

Cured by

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

The nerves of the human body act as messengers to convey to the brain impressions of outward effects and to convey from the brain to the muscles and organs nerve force or vital power. Without this vital power the heart stomach, lungs, bowels and all organs of the body would be unable to perform their functions and life would cease. When these messengers become deranged or the supply of nerve force is depleted the best remedy to restore them to their normal condition is Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. It acts on the nervous system, which controls all the processes of the body, toning it up into sound and vigorous action. It overcomes the excessive wasting and puts back the lost flesh.

Lester S. Corbitt, Danbury, Conn., says: "Three years ago I was completely run down and was suffering constantly from extreme nervousness and sleeplessness. I was never without that tired feeling; my stomach was in a weak condition and I was unable to eat the lightest food without having distressing pains. Dyspepsia, and gas forming continually on my stomach made me most miserable. I had been treated by good doctors and had taken a number of advertised medicines, but to no avail. A druggist recommended Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and I tried it. Improvement began at once. I continued taking the remedy in connection with Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills, and I soon felt like my old self again. I can recommend the Dr. Miles' Remedies, as they restored my health."

By bringing sound, refreshing sleep to the tired brain, soothing the irritated nerves and creating good appetite, Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine overcomes the excessive waste of the system and replaces what disease has robbed it of. It adds strength to the vital force and assists nature to build up the wornout tissues.

"Eight years of suffering from nervous prostration, sleeplessness, general debility, headache, overwork and heart trouble, rendered my life most miserable. I took all kinds of medicine, employed physicians and advertised preparations, but none of them helped me. Finally I heard of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Heart Cure and began using them. A few bottles of these wonderful medicines were sufficient to brace me up and they eventually restored me to good health."

MRS. A. M. HANNA,
781 Tonawanda Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

All druggists are authorized to sell Dr. Miles' Nervine on a guarantee that first bottle will benefit or money will be refunded. Be sure and get Dr. Miles' Nervine. Take nothing else. Write us about your troubles and ailments and we will give you absolutely free of charge, the honest advice of a trained specialist. Booklet on heart and nerves sent free. Address

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO.,
Elkhart, Ind.

CRUISER RUNS FROM STORM.

Reclaimed Spanish Warship Has Passed Cape Maysi and Should Reach Norfolk Sunday.

Washington, November 1.—The navy department is under no apprehension as to the safety of the Maria Teresa, although some fear has been expressed in the Santiago dispatches that the vessel, along with her consorts, the Vulcan and Leonidas, have fallen into the sphere of a West Indian cyclone. The Teresa passed Cape Maysi, at the eastern extremity of Cuba, early yesterday morning bound for Hampton Roads and signaled that all was well and that her machinery was working smoothly.

By this time, according to calculations of the naval officers, she should be well on toward the Bahamas, keeping well to the eastward and away from the Florida coast. Meanwhile, the weather bureau reports to the navy department show that a cyclone is forming to the southwest of Havana, which probably will come up the southwest coast of Florida, and if this prediction is true the warship would be well away from the pathway of the cyclone—at least one thousand miles, according to the calculations.

The latest calculation made by the department is that the Teresa will arrive in Hampton Roads next Sunday afternoon.

Presuming that she has no fever aboard, she will probably come up to the Norfolk navy yard for survey. Whether the repairs recommended by that board will be made at the same navy yard or not will depend largely upon the report of the board and upon the recommendation of Chief Constructor Hichborn, but the probabilities are that the work will be done in Norfolk.

WILL NOT REDUCE THE RATE.

Southern Railroads Will Haul Troops Only Long Distances for Less Than 2 Cents Per Mile.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, November 1.—(Special.)—The southern railroads will make no material cut of their 2 cent rate for troops, claiming that in making the reduction to that figure they are making a larger proportionate reduction than the northern roads with their 1½ rate.

A schedule will be presented to the secretary of war tomorrow which will show a slight reduction for the longer hauls, but as a rule the 2 cent rate will be adhered to and there will be no cutting. The roads feel certain of that.

This morning the representatives of the roads south of the Potomac and the Ohio and east of the Mississippi met Secretary Alger at his office. The secretary gave them a talk, the basis of which was the hope, as he put it, that they would be able to offer the government a rate as low as 1½ cents per mile for the carrying of troops. Every road in the territory described, with one or two small exceptions, was represented. The secretary stated at the outset that he did not want what he said to be construed as a threat or anything of the kind. He had only asked them to confer with him to see if it were not possible for them to do a little better in the matter of rates than had been done in the past.

There was a general discussion of the question, in which a number of the railroad men gave the railroad side and then there was a conference of the representatives of the roads in the shape of a caucus at which a committee was appointed to draft a reply to the secretary.

Tonight at the Raleigh the report of the committee was received by the full meeting, discussed and adopted. As already stated, the schedule prepared is made on the basis of a 2 cent rate, but for the longer hauls there is a slight cut. The roads will all stand together in support of these rates.

TROOPS LEAVING CAMP MEADE.

Twenty-Four Patients Are Sent to Baltimore Hospitals.

Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., November 1.—Twenty-four patients were shipped from the field hospitals today to Baltimore. The hospitals of that city have offered to take care of the sick soldiers and hereafter all the sick will be sent there. The Philadelphia hospitals are crowded and for the present can accommodate no more soldier patients.

Detachments from each of the three divisions started this morning for the new southern camps to get them in shape for the rest of the troops. The Pennsylvania troops will be disposed of as follows:

Athens, Ga., Fifteenth Pennsylvania infantry; Augusta, Ga., Eighth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania infantry; Summerville, S. C., Fourteenth Pennsylvania.

SMALLPOX IS NOT EPIDEMIC.

Norfolk Mass Meeting Denies Rumors Circulated Abroad.

Norfolk, Va., November 1.—The citizens held a meeting tonight to adopt measures to counteract the injurious effect of false reports sent out by correspondents and carried abroad of the prevalence of smallpox here.

Dr. Newbill, chairman of the board of health, will issue an official statement tomorrow, branding exaggerated reports as false and showing that no necessity exists for any city quarantining against Norfolk. There have been only a few cases of a mild type, all among negroes and no deaths; nearly all having fully recovered. Vaccination has been general and thorough.

The schools are all in session and no fears of the disease becoming epidemic are entertained by any one here.

WINDOWGLASS FACTORIES START

Blowers and Gatherers Will Go To Work Again Thursday.

Pittsburg, Pa., November 1.—The most important window glass factories in the country will be started on Thursday morning in spite of the order of President Burns to the contrary. This statement is made on the authority of a number of reliable blowers and gatherers and vouched for by George Ambos, a member of the executive board.

It is stated that the Pittsburg district, 1,500 men, will resume work Thursday, and fifteen preceptories, distributed throughout Indiana, New Jersey and New York, have voted to do likewise.

First Through Train Starts.

St. Louis, Mo., November 1.—At 10:30 o'clock tonight the first of the Pacific Coast line limited through trains to be run by the Missouri Pacific railroad left the union station over the Iron Mountain Southern route. The train is complete in all its equipments, being made up of a composite car, compartment car, dining car and sleepers. This new train service is to be semi-weekly, operating between St. Louis and Los Angeles, San Francisco and the Pacific coast.

Latham Gives Points and Wins.

Manchester, England, November 1.—Peter W. Latham, of this city, the court tennis champion of the world, conceding the odds of half of fifteen for a bisque, beat Thomas Petit, of Boston, Mass., today 3-2.

Earl of Minto Gazetted a G. C. M. G.

London, November 1.—The earl of Minto, who is to succeed the earl of Aberdeen as governor general of Canada, has been gazetted a G. C. M. G.

WARLIKE WILLIAM TURNS TO RELIGION

German Kaiser Present at Consecration of Church of the Redeemer.

SULTAN PROVES FRIENDSHIP

William Sends Message of Respect to His Holiness, the Pope.

MAKES A CHARACTERISTIC ADDRESS

Sultan Presents Him with the Abode of the Holy Virgin and Emperor Resigns It to the Pope.

Jerusalem, November 1.—The consecration ceremony at the Church of the Redeemer today was attended with the greatest pomp. Early in the morning huge crowds began to collect to witness the imperial cortege. The route was lined with Turkish troops and German sailors.

Emperor William and the empress drove to the tower of Babel, from which point they walked to the church, the emperor in the white uniform of the German guard and the empress in a gray costume, both wearing numerous decorations. As their majesties entered the church the organ pealed forth a triumphant march, amid whose strains they passed to the altar, preceded by the officiating clergy bearing the sacramental insignia.

The church was filled with uniformed officials. In the course of the service, which was very impressive, Emperor William read the constitution of the church and expressed the hope that the ministrations there would be followed by the divine blessings.

Cardinal Kopp, prince bishop of Breslau, whom the emperor had informed of his acquisition of the abode of the Virgin, replied, saying:

"Your majesty has added a new link to the chain of recurrent proofs of your just disposition and sovereign solicitude for your Catholic subjects and at the same time you have instituted a lasting inheritance which has given joy to the whole Catholic Christianity and will always be held and cherished by German Catholics in grateful remembrance of an emperor's magnanimity."

Emperor William went to Mount Zion yesterday, where occurred the ceremony of hoisting the German and Turkish flags on a piece of ground which, according to tradition, was formerly occupied by the abode of the Virgin Mary and which the sultan presented to the German emperor. The latter subsequently formally presented the ground to the German Catholics and telegraphed to the pope, saying:

"I am happy to be able to inform your holiness that, thanks to the benevolent intervention of his majesty, the sultan, who has not hesitated to give me this proof of his personal friendship, I have been able to acquire at Jerusalem the abode of the Holy Virgin. I decided to place this ground, consecrated by so many pious memories, at the disposal of my Catholic subjects. It rejoices my heart to be able thus to prove how dear to me are the religious interests of the Catholics whom divine providence has placed in my care.

"I beg your holiness to accept assurance of my sincere attachment."

The pope replied, thanking his majesty and expressing satisfaction at the gift for which he was sure the German Catholics would be deeply grateful.

The emperor, at the termination of consecrating the Church of the Redeemer here, read an address, during which he said:

"From Jerusalem came the light in splendor from which the German nation became great and glorious, and what the Germanic peoples have become they became under the banner of the cross, the emblem of self-sacrificing charity.

"As nearly two thousand years ago, so today shall I ring out the cry, voicing my ardent hope, to all 'peace on earth!'"

His majesty then renewed the vow of his ancestors, saying:

"I and my house will serve the Lord."

The emperor called upon all present to make the same vow, concluding with a prayer that "God grant that confidence in the almighty, brotherly love, resignation in suffering and efficient work may remain the German nation's noblest ornament, and that the spirit of peace may more and more permeate and hallow the evangelical church."

The Church of the Redeemer is a handsome limestone building, surmounted by a square gothic tower, designed by Emperor William. The consecration ceremony was deeply impressive. Their majesties, who were seated near the steps of the altar, were the central figures in a setting of crimson, blue, gold and silver that gleamed and flashed in the sunlight, down the broad nave and along the aisles between arched colonnades of white stone, upon crowds of men in evening dress and civil uniforms, and women in white, this being the color prescribed for the occasion.

Drs. Dryander and Hoppe preached eloquently from a massive and beautiful pulpit of polished limestone, under a rich oak canopy.

Emperor William has abandoned his proposed visit to Nazareth and the sea of Galilee, owing to the heat and the great strain upon the horses.

NO YELLOW FEVER IN SANTIAGO.

Wood Will Handle All Supplies Sent for Help.

Santiago, November 1.—General Leonard Wood, governor of the military department of Santiago, authorizes the statement that there has not been a case of yellow fever in Santiago city during the last sixty days, and that the ordinary sickness during the same period has been 90 per cent less than usual at this season of the year.

In view of the fact that a good many people have been unnecessarily frightened by fictitious tales of suffering, General Wood asks that hereafter all applicants to the various societies for aid be referred to him. If the case is a really needy one, he will indorse the application. General Wood does not wish to be understood as saying that no private assistance is wanted in Santiago. On the contrary, much will be still needed, though the present supply is ample for present contingencies. He warmly commends the Red Cross Society for continuous help and for supplies, which, under the direction of officers appointed by him, have been effectively distributed.

Making Mexican Gulf Ports Healthy.

City of Mexico, November 1.—The government is taking measures for carrying out the sanitation of Mexican gulf ports. It is believed here that when the American government completes the reconstruction of the sewerage system of Havana and cleans out the bay that with moderate care in Mexican gulf ports yellow fever can be stamped out.

Four Deaths from Yellow Fever.

Laredo, Tex., November 1.—Mexican officials report four deaths in Monterey Sunday. Entire families are known to be stricken. Reliable information is to the effect that the business in that city is paralyzed.

Joint Traffic Men Meet.

New York, November 1.—An informal meeting of the board of managers of the Joint Traffic Association was held today, when the preliminaries for the meeting to be held on Friday were gone over. While no official expression could be given, it is said on good authority that the members present agreed that there is nothing left for the association to do but disband.

Ormonde Will Not Be Sold.

San Francisco, November 1.—A telegram has been received in this city from the agent of W. O'B. MacDonough, owner of Ormonde, stating that the duke of Westminster's offer of $50,000 for that famous race horse has been declined.

BARNARD TALKS OF STARS

Entertained a Large Audience at the Grand Last Night.

DISPLAYED BEAUTIFUL PHOTOS

Says a Meteoric Shower Will Be Seen November 14th Similar to the One in 1833.

Professor E. E. Barnard, the astronomer, lectured to a large and cultured audience for two hours at the Grand last night and exhibited photographs of the most beautiful portions of the heavens and made his hearers acquainted with many of the far away celestial bodies. His lecture was interesting and entertaining.

He showed of what great service photography has been in assisting astronomers to find many stars that are not to be seen through the telescopes. The photographs of the moon displayed on a large canvass by means of a stereopticon were very instructive. Professor Barnard showed the immense craters of extinct volcanoes on the moon's surface. He pointed out huge canyons whose size were figured to a nicety. One, he said, was eighty miles in length and three miles wide. On the sides of this one extensive avalanches could be seen.

The immense volumes of ignited gaseous substances which are thrown off the surface of the sun as high as 300,000 miles were shown on the canvass. The milky way, the stars and star clusters, meteors, comets, nebulae and other formations in the planet systems were distinctly displayed.

In his lecture last night Professor Barnard predicted a shower of meteors similar to that seen in this country in 1833 for the morning of the 14th of November.

"If," said Professor Barnard, "it does not come then watch the next night, and if you do not see it do not be discouraged, it will surely come next year."

ARRESTED AS ACCESSORIES.

Two Negroes Arrested Charged with Being Implicated in the Killing of John Peek.

Early yesterday morning Burton Beavers and Charles Clayton, two negroes, were arrested as accessories to the murder of John Peek, alias Bud Peets, who was shot and killed near Fort McPherson Friday night by Tom Guffie.

The coroner, after holding an inquest, decidded that Guffie did the killing and that Beavers and Clayton were accessories. The two negroes were arrested by Patrolman H. A. Thompson and Special Officer Cave Smith.

Guffie, who was arrested last Saturday morning, is in the Tower and will be tried on the charge of murder. He shot and killed Peek while attempting to shoot another man who had beaten his sister. Beavers and Clayton were with Guffie at the time of the killing.

BICYCLE COPS ARE TRAINING.

They Are Riding on Coliseum Track and Getting in Training for Races.

Four or five of the policemen who are in the bicycle squad were at the coliseum yesterday morning practicing for the contemplated races. It is said that some fast time was made.

This morning at 11 o'clock several of the men will again visit the coliseum and practice. Nearly all have regular trainers and are working to win the prizes and at the same time show the people that the bicycle cop is by no means slow on a wheel.

The races will take place in about three weeks and the exact date will be announced in a few days. There are also to be foot races and wrestling matches. The proceeds will go to the Police Relief Association.

HE RAN AWAY FROM HOME.

Newton Landers, of Marietta, Taken Charge of by the Police.

Newton Landers, a thirteen-year-old boy, ran away from his home in Marietta yesterday and was found in the city by Patrolman W. F. Whitley and sent to the police barracks, where he was held until his parents can be notified.

The boy started from his home yesterday morning to go to school and boarded a train for Atlanta. When he arrived here he had only 10 cents in his pocket. He met the officer and began to talk about his escapade and the policeman decided to take him in charge. He will be sent home this morning.

Judge John S. Persons Dies.

Talbotton, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—Judge John S. Persons, late ordinary of Talbot county, died in Talbotton this afternoon after a protracted illness. His remains will be interred tomorrow afternoon in Oak Hill cemetery.

Prominent Planter Dead.

Monticello, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—Aris Newton, a large planter and for many years county commissioner of this county, died very suddenly on the street today. He was married October 7th.

Fire in Boat Oar Factory.

Chattanooga, Tenn., November 1.—(Special.)—Fire broke out in the warehouse of the Chattanooga Boat Oar Company's factory tonight and destroyed $50,000 of the finished oars. The office building with all furniture was also burned. The loss will reach $25,000 to $30,000; fully insured. The plant and machinery were saved.

Architects Make Assignment.

Knoxville, Tenn., November 1.—(Special.) George F. Barber & Co., architects of this city, made an assignment today for the benefit of creditors. They have erected buildings in every state in the union and in many foreign countries.

Roosevelt at Cooper Union.

New York, November 1.—Theodore Roosevelt was the principal speaker tonight at a great mass meeting in Cooper Union, under the joint auspices of the German-American republican central committee and the Roosevelt League of German-American Independents.

No Navigation on the Yukon Now.

Seattle, Wash., November 1.—Navigation on the upper Yukon river between Dawson and the lakes has closed for the season, and all river steamers have gone into winter quarters. The steamer Flora, which arrived here today, is the last boat to leave Dawson. The Yukon is now filled with running ice.

Brantley at Waycross.

Brunswick, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—Congressman Brantley left tonight for Waycross, where he will attend a democratic rally tomorrow. In the morning a party of Brunswicklans will go up to participate in the honors shown the congressman from the eleventh.

George W. Henry, Chicago.

Kansas City, Mo., November 1.—George W. Henry, of Chicago, a well-known capitalist, died here today of pneumonia at the Midland hotel. Mr. Henry held heavy lumber interests in Chicago and Indiana.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY



FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

It costs more than some remedies, but it will cure and benefit you as it has cured and benefited others. Refuse substitutes and be sure to get the genuine.

For pamphlet address,
DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Grand tonight and Thursday at matinee and night Joe Kelly and Charles A. Mason will be seen in a comedy of complications, seasoned with satiable vaudeville features, entitled "Who Is Who?." The story of the play, which has more body to it than the usual farce comedy plot, is of a New York attorney, Jack Hartland, who, being without clients or experience, conceives the idea of having a partner who is nothing but a myth. This partner is called Nemo, and is always too busy to be seen by callers at the office. When any one insists on seeing the partner, Mr. Hartland says Nemo is in some distant city on important business. Hartland buys clothes and other articles in the name of his partner and keeps up the ruse successfully for some time. Hartland is in love with Mabel, the daughter of Peter Von Baumbach, an eccentric German banker and speculator, who is violently opposed to Hartland's attention to his daughter. Artie Barclay, Jack's best friend, is also in love with Mabel, but his already two wives, one of whom follows and demands $1,000 "hush money," she having learned that he is a suitor for the heiress' hand. Barclay steals this sum of money from the office of Von Baumbach, which adjoins Hartland's law office, and in the latter he counts it exultantly. He is near a phonograph, however, which records every word he utters. Von Baumbach accuses the mythical Nemo of having stolen the money. By a chain of circumstantial evidence Hartland is finally accused of murdering his partner, a man who never existed. Unable to clear himself by producing his partner, he ingeniously disguises himself as Nemo and appears before Von Baumbach to show that he is alive. He is immediately arrested for stealing the $1,000. A host of other complications that have been accumulating during the three acts all culminate at the same time. By a lucky accident the phonograph exposes Artie Barclay as the real thief, his two wives appear to claim him and the mystery concerning Nemo is cleared up.

The company is said to be an unusually strong one, the personnel containing among others, Allie Willard, Helena Addie, Margery Addis, Emily Stowe, Georgia Tompkins, Louise Gould, Katherine and Metta Miller, Sisters Whiting, Alice Fifman, Charles E. Pusey, Harry N. Welch, Bert St. John, Johnnie Le Fevre, Arthur Maples, William Roche and Alton R. Warner.

At the Columbia.

The Lillian Tucker company was seen in "Liverpool by Night" at the Columbia theater last night. A good Tuesday night audience was present and displayed its appreciation by frequent applause. The play is an interesting comedy drama.

The specialties of Theodora, Miss Eunice Goodrich in serpentine and bag dances with stereopticon effects, and the wargraph with moving pictures were received with generous applause.

"Liverpool by Night" will be repeated at the matinee today. Tonight the "Red Cross Nurse" will be played. Mr. Vaught having purchased all rights in the south to this play, it will not be seen again here this season. The usual $25 will be given away Saturday night.

Stuart Robson in "The Meddler."

Stuart Robson's production of Augustus Thomas's comedy success, "The Meddler," has been receiving high praise wherever it has been presented so far this season. "The Meddler" is the attraction announced at the Grand Monday afternoon and night.

"The Meddler" is described as a modern comedy of polite manners and in it Mr. Stuart Robson appears as a meddlesome, good-natured delver into other people's affairs. The part is said to fit this distinguished player to a nicety. Much of the success which has been vouchsafed this star and play is doubtless due, however, to the excellence of Mr. Robson's supporting company, which might also be called "an all-star cast," when one reads the names of Theodore Babcock, Harold Russell, Thoo Hamilton, George Pauncefort, Mrs. Stuart Robson, Maude Granger, Gertrude Perry and Marie Barroughs, who were all included in the original New York production of "The Meddler" at Wallack's theater, and who will support Mr. Robson upon the occasion of his forthcoming visit to this city. The sale of seats will begin Friday morning. There will be only two performances, matinee and night, Monday.

If you have been sick you will find Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine you can take to give you appetite and strength.

A NEW LAW FIRM IS FORMED.

Judge E. C. Kontz and Colonel James W. Austin Are Partners.

Judge Ernest C. Kontz and Colonel James W Austin have formed a partnership for the practice of law. The name of the new firm will be Kontz & Austin.

Both are well known attorneys. Judge Kontz was reared in this city, attended the public schools and is a graduate of the literary and law departments of the University of Georgia. Colonel Austin is a native of South Carolina and has lived and practiced law in this city since 1885 and is at present judge advocate general of Georgia.

George Ruff Is Acquitted.

George Ruff was acquitted yesterday in the United States court on the charge of counterfeiting. Ruff was indicted for counterfeiting and it was charged that he had been making and spending spurious coin. This could not be proved, however, to the satisfaction of the jury.

Sawmill Burns.

Prescott, Ark., November 1.—The sawmill of the Ozan Lumber Company, of this place, including all machinery, was destroyed by fire late last night. The plant was one of the most extensive in the state. Loss about $50,000, partly covered by insurance.

BLACK DIAMOND COAL

SHIRLEY & BARTEE
COAL
WOOD
We give no scuttles, no fire sets, no trading stamps, but 2,000 Pounds for Every Ton.
DRY, SOUND AND SEASONED
55 FOUNDRY ST. 'PHONE 1645.

FULL "MYSTERY ON"

Trust Stocks Continued To Absorb Large Share of Attention.

FLUCTUATIONS WERE VIOLENT

Under the Lead of Tobacco, Group Closed at Net Losses—Railway List Well Held.

New York, November 1.—The trust stocks continued to absorb a large share of attention in Wall street today, owing to the predominant influence of Tobacco in this class of securities, most of the group closed the day at net losses. The trading in all of them was full "mystery on," and there was no conclusive reason known to the public either for the early advance or a subsequent decline. Probably the inherent weakness of Sugar in view of the formidable trade war in prospect was the root of difficulty, which was precipitated by the announcement that one of the new rival companies had commenced melting sugar today. There has been support of Sugar for several days with the obvious intent of aiding the rise in Tobacco, and when it proved too heavy today Tobacco tok a sudden drop of over 6 points, and fluctuated feverishly for the rest of the day. It is quite possible that Tobacco was allowed to fall with a view to shaking off an undesirable speculative following But whatever the purpose the movement of the price was purely manipulative and under accurate control. The Federal Steel stocks fell off from the best in sympathy, but the fluctuations in these was much narrower and the support apparently more substantial. The securities of the new Standard Distilling Company, the twin company of the American Spirits Refining Company, were the latest accessions to the list of so-called trust stocks on the exchange with an added capitalization of $24,000,000 to this class of securities. They rose from 2 to 2½ points over the early quotation, but sagged before the close in the general heaviness of the market. The always vulnerable coalers came in for some severe raps on the ground of the unfavorable September statements of Reading and New Jersey Central and the general depresion in the anthracite trade. Extreme declines ranged from 2 to 3¼ in the group, which uncovered stop loss orders, but which was followed by a rally on covering of shorts. A rise of 1⅝ in Manhattan on talk of new and powerful interests in the company aided the hardening tendency of the market in the late dealings. Changes in the railroad list are very small as a rule, and though losses predominate there is a fair sprinkling of gains. Norfolk and Western preferred is a conspicuous example on its strong September statement, showing last year's high level of earnings well maintained. There was not lacking a feeling of uneasiness over the threatening portents on the European political horizon, reflected in the spasmodic rise in the Liverpool wheat market in the absence of trading on the London and Paris stock exchanges. Railrad stocks as a whole, however, showed themselves remarkably little affected either by this or the weakness in the specialties.

There was more activity shown in railroad bonds than in stocks and, though prices as a rule were easier, there were exceptions on the side of gains. Total sale $2,210,000.

United States 3s registered and the old 4s registered advanced ⅛ in the bid price. The 3s coupon sold as high as $1.05⅝ ex-interest, which is equivalent to the best preceding price with the interest on.

Total sales stock 338,500 share, including Atchison preferred 7,855; Burlington 7,225; Manhattan 10,932; Delaware and Hudson 7,522; Louisville and Nashville 9,445; Northern Pacific 5,238; St. Paul 14,385; American Cotton Oil 12,400; Tobacco 84,420; Sugar 47,200.

Money on call steady at 1¾@2 per cent; last loan at 2; prime mercantile paper 3¼@4¼ per cent.

Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85¾@4.86 for demand and $4.82½@4.82¾ for 60 days; posted rates $4.83½ and $4.86@4.87; commercial bills $4.81¼.

Silver certificates 61@62c.
Bar silver 61⅜c.
Mexican dollars 47½c.
Government bonds firmer.
State bonds strong.
Railroad bonds easier.

Following are closing bid quotations:

Atchison	12¼	St. Paul	109¼
do preferred	35⅝	do preferred	160¼
Baltimore & Ohio	44½	St. Paul & Om	80
Canada Pacific	81½	do preferred	161
Canada Southern	53	St. P. & M. M.	168
Central Pacific	25	Southern Pacific	22¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅝	Southern R'y	8⅜
Chicago & Alton	158¾	do preferred	34⅝
C., B. & Q.	115⅞	Texas & Pacific	13⅛
Chi. & E. Ill.	52	Union Pacific pfd	63⅜
C. C. C. & St. L.	39	U. P., Den. & Gulf	5⅛
do do pref.	84	Wabash	7¼
Del. & Hudson	98¾	do preferred	19⅜
Del., Lack. & W'n	140	Wheeling & L. Erie	3
Den. & R. G.	12¼	do preferred	16⅝
do preferred	55	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie (new)	12⅛	Adams Express	110
do 1st preferred	32	American Express	137
Fort Wayne	172	United States	40
Great Northern pref	136½	Wells Fargo	120
Hocking Valley	2½	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	107⅝	A. Cot. Oil	37⅝
Lake Erie & West'n	14½	do preferred	87¼
do preferred	61⅝	American Spirits	11⅛
Lake Shore	192	do preferred	33
Louisville & Nash	56⅞	Am. Tobacco	140
Manhattan L.	96⅛	do preferred	125
Met. Street R'y	160⅞	Peoples Gas	103⅜
Michigan Central	107	Consolidated Gas	185
Minn. & St. L.	28¾	C. C. Co.	183⅛
do do 1st pref.	90	Colo. F. & Iron	22
Missouri Pacific	32¼	do preferred	80
Mobile & Ohio	24	Gen. Electric	81
Mo., K. & T.	10⅜	Illinois Steel	101¼
do preferred	32⅛	La Clede Gas	47½
Chicago, Ind. & L.	7¼	Lead	32¼
do preferred	25	do preferred	109¼
N. J. Central	85⅜	Nat'l Lin. Oil	5⅛
N. Y. Central	114	Pacific Mail	33¼
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	11¼	Pullman Palace	132
do do 1st pref.	60	Silver Certificates	61
do do 2d pref.	31	Stand. Rope & Twine	6⅜
Norfolk & West	12	Sugar	112⅝
North American Co.	6¼	do preferred	108¾
Northern Pacific	39⅝	T. C. & I.	28⅞
do preferred	75⅝	U. S. Leather	6¼
Ontario & Western	14⅜	do preferred	65¼
Ore. R. & Nav.	52	U. S. Rubber	40⅝
Ore. Short Line	28	do preferred	102
Pittsburg	170	Western Union	92¼
Reading	16	Northwestern	131¼
Rock Island	102⅝	do preferred	175¼
St. L. & S. F.	7⅜	C. G. W.	13⅛
do do pref.	62¼		

BONDS.

U. S. 3s	105¼	N. J. Cent. 5s	113¼
U. S. new 4s reg.	126¼	N. Carolina 6s	123
do coupon	126¼	do 4s	102
U. S. 4s	111	Northern Pac. 1sts	117¼
do coupon	111¼	do 3s	65⅝
do 2ds	98½	do 4s	100⅞
U. S. 5s reg.	111¾	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	106⅛
do 5s coupon	111¾	Nor. & W. 6s	123
District 3 65s	117½	Northwest Consols	142¼
Ala. Class A	108	do deb. 5s	118
do Class B	108	Oregon Nav. 1sts	114
do Class C	100	do 4s	100¼
do Currency	100	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	128⅛
Atchison 4s	94⅜	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	107⅝
do adj. 4s	68⅝	O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	—
Canada So. 2nds	109¼	do 5s, t. r.	—
Can. Pac. 1sts		Pacific 6s of '95	102½
Chicago Terminals	90⅛	Reading 4s	81⅝
C. & Ohio 5s	114¾	Rio Grande W. 1sts	88⅜
C. H. & D. 4½s	104¾	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	98
D. & R. G. 1sts	107⅜	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	120¼
D. & R. G. 4s	97¼	St. Paul Consols 7s	159½
East Tenn. 1sts	137⅝	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	119½
Erie Gen. 4s	70½	do 5s	118½
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	76	S. Caro. non-fund	
Gen. Elec. 5s	108¼	Southern Ry 5s	99⅛
G. H. & S. A. 6s	105	Stn'd Rope & T. 6s	77⅝
do. 2ds	102	Tenn. new set 3s	94
H. & T. Cent. 5s	111⅝	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	107¼
do. con. 6s	110	do Rg. 2nds	45¼
Iowa Cent. 1sts	114½	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	80¼
La. new consol 4s	105	Wab. 1st 5s	111¼
L. & N. unified 4s	90⅜	do 2ds	89⅝
Missouri 6s	100	West Shore 4s	111¼
M. K. T. 2ds	64¼	Virginia centuries	79¼
do. 4s	90	do deferred	8
N. Y. Central 1sts	117⅝	Wisconsin Cent. t r.	60¼

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, November 1.—The general stock market was unsettled and depressed at the opening, the warlike aspect abroad being the chief influence, but selling was confined principally to the small room trader, and was ineffectual, several stocks advancing fractionally. Later a drive was made at the coalers, and when Cotton Oil declared a dividend of 3 per cent, against an expected 3½ per cent, it was used to break other trusts. Tobacco, after advancing 3 per cent, was raided on a report that Butler Brothers had applied for an injunction restraining the sale of plug tobacco. A good many orders were caught at 140. As advised recently, this stock is becoming dangerous. In the closing hour Sugar rallied 1 per cent on covering. The short interest seems the only strength in this stock. Regular stocks closed erratic and irregular.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, November 1.—The stock market was unsettled and generally lower at the start. The depressing influence was the warlike aspect of Anglo-French relations, but the selling was confined to the professional element. Federal steel stocks continued to advance on inside support. American Tobacco rose nearly 3 per cent. Louisville and Nashville was strong on dividend prospects. The general market made some improvements in the first half hour. Heavy dealings in continental Tobacco stocks in outside markets. Promoters new company working hard to make it popular stock. Foreign markets closed rather depressed in view of approaching Paris settlement, which begins today. London markets closed for November holiday ,but fair selling of arbitrage stocks on London and continental account. Rumors of dissension between Northern Pacific railroad and its neighbors. Glucose directors will declare dividend of 1½ on stock Wednesday. Cotton Oil directoirs meet today to declare 3 per cent on common. Exchange strong. Inclined to advance. Good buying local gas stocsk in anticipation new combination. Meanwhile gas was hot as ever. Coming elections affects markets, and this is likely to increase as electio nday approaches. We therefore think that the market will have a declining tendency, but do not look for any big recession in prices.

STOCK.	Opening	High	Low	Tuesday's Closing Bids.	Monday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	.....	.....	.....	12¼	12¼
do. preferred	35¾	35⅞	35½	35⅝	35⅝
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	113⅜	113	111⅜	112⅝	113¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	38⅜	39	38⅜	39	39⅛
C., B. & Q.	115⅝	115¾	115⅛	115⅛	115¾
People's Gas	103⅜	103¼	102⅝	103⅝	103⅜
Canada Southern	.....	.....	.....	53	53⅛
D., L. & W.	140	140¼	140	140¼	140½
Erie	.....	.....	.....	12⅛	12¼
Edison Gen. Elec.	81½	82¼	81	81	81¼
Amer'n Tobacco	142½	144¾	138¾	140	142
Jersey Central	87	87	84⅝	85½	86½
Lake Shore	.....	.....	.....	192	190
National Lead	.....	.....	.....	32	32
L. & N.	57⅜	57⅜	56⅝	56⅞	57
Missouri Pacific	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	33¼
Baltimore & Ohio	.....	.....	.....	44½	44½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	29¼	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	29
Northwestern	132	132	131¼	131¼	131¼
Southern Railway	.....	.....	.....	8⅜	8⅜
do preferred	35⅛	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	35
North'n Pac. pref.	75⅛	75⅝	75⅛	75⅛	75¾
New York Central	114½	114⅛	114	114	114⅛
Omaha	.....	.....	.....	80	81
Pacific Mail	33⅛	33⅜	33¼	33¼	33⅛
Reading	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	16	16
Rock Island	102⅞	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜	102¾
St. Paul	109⅝	109⅝	108⅞	109⅜	109⅜
Union Pac. pref.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
Am'n Cotton Oil	37⅝	38⅜	37	37⅝	38⅛
Western Union	92¼	92⅛	92	92¼	92½
Am'n Spirits Co.	.....	.....	.....	11	11⅛
U. S. Leather Pref	65¼	65¼	65½	65¼	65
Manhattan	95½	96⅛	95⅞	96⅛	95¾

Foreign Finances.

London, November 1.—Today is a stock holiday on the stock exchange.

Money 3@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills 3⅞@3¾ per cent.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 144.50; at Lisbon at 50.50; at Madrid at 49.; at Rome 108.22.

American eagles 76s 5½d.

Paris, November 1.—Holiday on the bourse.

Berlin, November 1.—The dealings in international securities were restricted on the bourse today. Americans were dull and bank shares well supported, notably so in the case of the disconto geselleschaft, which advanced on a rumor that the institution is about to make an advance of money to the Argentine republic on the basis of the alcohol monopoly.

Berlin, November 1.—Exchange on London 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, November 1.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: "Today's discount market was firm, wholly on political grounds. There was no stock market today here or in Paris. The Berlin bourse was, however, open and was reported firm.

Tomorrow the fortnightly settlement in consols begins, and it is anxiously awaited because it is believed that the future policy of the Bank of England in borrowing from the open market may then be indicated.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, November 1.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $300,238,275; gold reserve, $239,885,162.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	104¼	Atl'nta 4s	103
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	105	Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	111
Ga. 4½s, 1915	113	Macon 6s	115
Savannah 5s	111	Columbus 5s	105
Atl'nta 5s, 1902	113	Waterw'rks 6s	100
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	113	Rome 6s	105
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	100	So. Car. 4½s	109
Atl'nta 6s, L.D.	113	Newn'n 6s, L.D.	106
Atl'nta 5s, L.D.	110	Chatta 6s, 1911	103
Atl'nta 4½s	106	Col., S. C., grd'd ½ & 4s, 1910	85
		Ala. Class A	108

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	114	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	119
Ga. 6s, 1922	116	do income 6s, 1900	101
Ga. Pac. 1st	120		
C., C. & A. 1st 1s. 1900	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	195 197¼	Aug. & Sav.	99
Southwestern	99¼	A. & W. P.	110
		do deben.	103

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s	109

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, November 1.—Coffee options opened dull at 5 points advance, ruled moderately active with little further change, showed fairly steady undertone following Hamburg and Rio advices, small receipts at Rio and Santos, larger warehouse deliveries in this country and steadier spot markets, causing local covering without increasing speculative or investment interest; closed steady with prices unchanged to 5 points higher; sales 11,000 bags, including December 5.30, January 5.40; spot Rio steadier; No. 7 invoice 5⅞; No. 7 jobbing 6⅜; mild steady and slightly more active.

Sugar, raw strong and held higher; fair refining 3 13-16; centrifugal 96 test 4 5-16; molasses sugar 3 9-16; refined firm.

New Orleans, November 1.—Sugar steady; no open kettle; centrifugal 3 13-16@3 15-16; centrifugal off granulated 4 7-16@4 9-16; whites 4⅛@4 9-16; yellows 3 15-16@4 7-16; seconds 2⅞@3⅝; molasses strong; open kettle 33@38; centrifugal 12½24; sirup 31@37.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, November 1.—The small supply of cattle was disposed of today at steady prices. Medium $4.70@4.85, beef steers $4.00@4.55, stockers and feeders $3.00@4.70, bulk $2.25@4.15, cows and heifers $3.30@4.60, calves $3.25@7.00, western rangers $2.55@4.50, western fed steers $3.95@5.30, Texas grass steers $3.15@4.30.

Hogs, large supply left over; prices declined 2½@5c. Fair to choice $3.70@3.80, packing lots $3.25@3.60, butchers $3.40@3.75, mixed $3.85@3.90, best $3.30@3.75, pigs $2.55@3.55.

Trade in sheep was rather slow at weak prices. Inferior to choice lots $3.25@4.50, muttons $4.25@4.40, common to choice lambs $3.75@4.75, feeding lambs $4.75@5.10.

Receipts—Cattle 4,500, hogs 12,000, sheep 15,000.

Poultry and Game.

Atlanta, November 1.—Live turkeys 9@10c pound; dressed 13@15c. Dressed chickens—Hens 11½@12½c; fries 14@15c; ducks 14@15c; quail 12½@15c; rabbit 11@12½c; squirrel 8@10c; opossum, dressed, 12½c; live 30@50c each.

Groceries.

Atlanta, November 1—Roasted coffee $11 80, less 50c per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5¾c; New Orleans white 5¼; do yellow 5⅛c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice head 7½c; choice 6¼@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls $2.25, ice cream $1.00; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream 10½@11½c. Matches, 65s 50c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 6½c; cream 8c; gingersnaps 8c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.50; L. W. $1.00.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, November 1—Turpentine firm at 34¼; sales 709 casks; receipts 1,533. Rosin firm; sales 2,231 bbls; receipts 5,656; A, B, C, D $1.00; E $1.10; F $1.15; G $1.25 H $1.40; I $1.45; K $1.45; M $1.55; N $1.75; windowglass $2.10; waterwhite $2.50.

Charleston, November 1—Turpentine firm at 30; sales none. Rosin quiet; sales none; A, B, C 95; D, E $1.00; F $1.10; G $1.20; H $1.35; I $1.40; K $1.40; M $1.45; N $1.55; windowglass $1.60; water white $1.70.

Wilmington, November 1—Rosin firm; strained $1.00; good strained $1.05. Spirits turpentine firm at 31¼@31¾. Tar quiet at $1.10. Crude turpentine firm at $1.15@1.70.

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected daily by McCullough Bros
Tomatoes, $1.50 to $2.
Limes, 75c to $1.
California fruit:
Assorted peaches $1.25.
Assorted grapes, $2.
New York state grapes:
Five pounds Concord, 13½c; 10 pounds, 25c.
Five pounds Catawbas, 16c.

A SLIGHT UP TURN

In the Afternoon Phases of the Market Were in Holders' Favor.

DEMAND CAME FROM SHORTS

Was Very Little General Business, with the South, as a Whole, a Seller—Closed Steady.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:
Atlanta—Steady; middling 4 11-16c.
Liverpool—Quiet and easier; middling 3d.
New York—Dull; middling 5 5-16c.
New Orleans—Easy; middling 4 13-16c.
Savannah—Easy; middling 4⅝c.
Galveston—Easy; middling 4 7-8c.
Norfolk—Easy; middling 5c.
Mobile—Easy; middling 4 11-16c.
Memphis—Easy; middling 4⅞c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 5c.
Charleston—Quiet; middling 4⅝c.
Houston—Easy; middling 4⅞c.
St. Louis—Quiet; middling 4 15-16c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK.	
	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	......
Saturday	1750	2582	1579	1113	16680	11119
Monday	1836	1975	3000	2582	15516	10513
Tuesday	1619	3119	1194	1800	15941	12331
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	5205	7676	5773	4495		

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

New York, November 1.—By Associated Press: With the New Orleans cotton exchange close there was a disposition to be cautious in this market, few orders came from the south. It was also reported that holders of spot cotton were making a stand against any further decline and that they were refusing to follow today's decline in futures. Our market opened steady with prices unchanged to 2 points under yesterday's final figures, under which there was a further decline of 2 to 3 points. The weakness was due to the indications of a very heavy movement of cotton all over the south, supplemented by disappointing cable accounts from the English market. There was a bearish construction placed upon the fact that spot sales at Liverpool had reached only 10,000 bales, notwithstanding the reduction in spot prices, making the figures 3d for middling uplands, which many have claimed would be the turning point when English spinners would become very heavy buyers in anticipation of their wants for the remainder of the season. The superb weather prevailing in the cotton belt furnished another feature of weakness, and for a time local bears showed a tendency to pound the market with energy. But the movement in this direction soon petered out as the market, without any special buying in sight, showed considerable resistance. In the afternoon the phases of the market were in holders' favor, but the chief demand continued to come from shorts. The market closed steady at a net gain of 1 to 3 points.

MONTHS.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Tuesdays Close	Mondays Close
November	5 03	5 08	5 03	5 07-08	5 04-05
December	5 08	5 12	5 04	5 12-13	5 10-11
January	5 13	5 18	5 12	5 17-18	5 15-16
February	5 19	5 22	5 18	5 21-22	5 20-21
March	5 22	5 26	5 21	5 26	5 23-24
April	5 27	5 31	5 26	5 30-31	5 27-29
May	5 31	5 35	5 29	5 34-35	5 32-33
June	5 35	5 40	5 34	5 38-40	5 37-38
July	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 42-43	5 40-41
August	5 41	5 46	5 40	5 45-46	5 43-44
September	....	....	....	....	....
October	....	....	....	....	....

Closed steady.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCKS	
	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897
Saturday	57710	55950	39038	91909	990817	700132
Monday	92511	66110	65705	67107	1003542	698266
Tuesday	80859	57962	63465	26796	1004523	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	231110	270342	168294	182812	..	.....

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, November 1.—The strength in Liverpool lately has been somewhat of a feature. Heretofore they have been the leaders in all selling movements. Berlin sold some this morning. It is believed Neill's estimate will be made public tomorrow, and the bearish and the interior receipts are expected to be a record breaker this week. Despite all this ebarish news and large port receipts, there seemed an inclination to cover shorts today and take the long side conservatively, which turned the trend upward with advances of 4 to 5 points above the extreme lowest, closing 2 to 3 points over yesterday's prices. Any sign of decrease in the movement will probably inaugurate an upward turn.

Monthly Cotton Crop Report.

New Orleans, November 1.—Secretary Hester's monthly New Orleans cotton exchange report, issued at noon today, embraces the movement to October 31st, inclusive.

The amount of cotton brought into sight for the month of October—2,294,105 bales—was the largest of any October on record, the next largest having been in October, 1894, the year of the 9,901,000 crop, when it reached 2,140,996, and the third largest in 1891, the year of the 9,035,000 crop, when it reached 2,030,643. The movement of the past month is also the heaviest of any month on record except that of November of last year, when 2,349,751 bales came into sight.

Compared with last year, the month is ahead in round figures 402,000 bales, ahead of year before last by 383,000 and ahead of 1894 by 153,000.

The total for October was 2,294,105, against 1,891,897 last year, 1,911,416 year before last and 2,140,996 same time in 1894.

The amount brought into sight for the two months of September and October shows an increase of 288,119 over last year, an increase of 96,612 over year before last and an increase of 437,922 over 1894.

The movement from the 1st of September to October 31st shows receipts at all United States delivery ports of 2,410,398, against 2,194,618 last year, 2,391,450 year before last and 2,152,243 same time in 1894; net overland movement by railroads across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers 192,794, against 221,618 last year, 242,966 year before last and 252,482 same time in 1894; southern mill takings, exclusive of quantity consumed at southern outports 234,463, against 227,677 last year, 203,677 year before last and 164,879 same time in 1894; and interior stocks in excess of those held at the commencement of the season 411,800, against 317,423 last year, 314,750 year before last and 241,929 same time in 1894.

Northern spinners took during October 241,263 bales, against 291,354 last year and 291,564 year before last, making their total for the two months 313,567, against 435,522 last year and 447,459 the year before. This makes their average weekly takings thus far for the season 35,983, against 50,811 last year and 51,347 the year before.

Foreign exports for the first two months have been 1,420,844 bales, showing an increase over last season of 107,105 and an increase over the same period year before last of 130,873. The gain in foreign exports during October compared with October last year has been 106,161, and compared with the same period the year before 220,101.

Stocks at the seaboard and the twenty-nine leading southern interior markets at the close of October was 1,544, against 1,096,-333 the same date last year and 1,546,270 the year before.

Including ports and interior towns left over from the previous season and the number of the current crop brought into sight during the two months the supply has been 3,517,021, against 3,077,890 last year and 3,491,392 the year before.

Up to this date last year 26 44-100 per cent of the cotton crop had been marketed, and for the same two months in 1896 the percentage of the crop brought into sight was 36 and for the same time in 1894 the percentage marketed was 28 40-100.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, November 1.—Cotton continues to make a new low record for itself each day and today did not prove an exception. The market opened at 2 points decline from last night's closing prices, with Liverpool 1½ points off in futures, and 1-32d decline in spot; sales 10,000; tone barely steady.

There are evidences of a growing interest in the market. The expectation trading will be inaugurated on the first sign of decrease in movement on account of low price. Question is asked why does Liverpool keep up so well. Cables last week said there would be big buying around 3d, which was repeated today. News from Germany forecast the probability of short time and reduced production. Nor must it be forgotten that Lancashire takes only one-third of America's crop. Plainly therefore the state of trade in other countries, which must take two-thirds, must affect the price far more than what is doing in Lancashire. The market proved steady and closed with 2 points gain over opening prices. We believe cotton is the most inviting purchase on the board.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, November 1.—Cable dispatches from Liverpool this morning were disquieting. They reported a weakening market under the fear of possible political embarrassment. Following the dispatches came orders to sell which depressed our market to the lowest figure yet touched. There was, however, during the forenoon a persistent demand which absorbed the offerings and after the pressure was relieved advanced prices to the close of yesterday. There is very little general business. The south as a whole is a seller, and the demand spoken of has been a local one.

The Dry Goo's Market.

New York, November 1.—The dry goods market was rather quiet today with a fair number of buyers seeking goods. The home buyers have not changed their purchasing policy, but their actual requirements are enough to insure a steady demand for cotton goods for prompt delivery of fair proportions. Staple cottons are still slow and without new features. Printed fabrics were in moderate request. Print cloths show no change with regulars quoted at 2 cents.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, November 1, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot quiet with prices easier; middling uplands 3; sales 12,000 bales; American 11,500; speculation and export 500; receipts 36,000; American 49,000.

Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

	Open'g	Close.	
October and November	....	2 59	Buyers
November and December	2 58-64	2 57½	"
December and January	2 58-64	2 57½	"
January and February	2 58-64	2 58	
February and March	2 59-64	2 59	Sellers
March and April	2 60-64	2 59½	Buyers
April and May	2 61-64	2 60½	
May and June	2 62-64	2 61½	
June and July	2 63-64	2 62½	Sellers
July and August	3	2 63	Value

Futures closed barely steady.

New York, November 1.—Cotton dull; sales 2,681 bales; middling uplands 5 5-16; gulf 5 9-16; net receipts 775; gross 3,42½; stock 66,808.

New Orleans, November 1.—Cotton easy; sales 3,650; middling 4 13-16; receipts 14,790; stock 209,398.

Galveston, November 1.—Cotton easy; middling 4 7-8; sales 784; receipts 21,243; stock 350,835.

Mobile, November 1.—Cotton easy; middling 4 11-16; sales 1,000; receipts 3,030; stock 30,391.

Savannah, November 1.—Cotton easy; middling 4 5-8; sales 1,375; receipts 15,218; stock 171,631.

Charleston, November 1.—Cotton quiet; middling 4 5-8; receipts 3,868; stock 49,940.

Wilmington, November 1.—Cotton steady; middling 4 7-8; sales 169; receipts 1,785; stock 44,553.

Baltimore, November 1.—Cotton nominal; middling 5¼; receipts 655; stock 3,561.

Boston, November 1.—Cotton dull; middling 5 1-16; receipts 4,991; gross 7,469.

Philadelphia, November 1.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 9-16; receipts 452; stock 3,495.

Memphis, November 1.—Cotton easy; middling 4 7-8; sales 5,600; receipts 6,711; stock 83,576.

Augusta, November 1.—Cotton steady; middling 5; sales 1,585; receipts 9,145; stock 38,752.

Houston, November 1.—Cotton easy; middling 4 7-8; sales 374; receipts 46,401; stock 190,250; expected tomorrow 15,000, against 11,211 last year.

St. Louis, November 1.—Cotton quiet; middling 4 15-16; sales 80; receipts 11,750; shipments 9,770; stock 52,702.

COTTON YIELDS STUBBORNLY.

Economic Students Marvel at Its Resistance Toward a Lower Level.

From The New York Commercial.

While speculators at the north and factors at the south are wondering why the price of cotton does not advance students of economic subjects marvel at the stubbornness with which it resists the natural tendency toward a lower level. Notwithstanding reports of damage by frost, picking goes on most satisfactorily, and each week receipts at southern ports show a heavy gain over preceding years. But comparison with last year alone is sufficient to show the lamentable position of this staple product of the south. The yield of 1897, measured by the amount that came into sight during the twelve months ending August 13, 1898, was 11,199,994 bales, exceeding by 1,298,745 bales the previous top record made in 1895. Quotations naturally declined to a very low figure and foreign spinners purchased heavily, total exports reaching 7,839,880 bales, another record-breaking figue.

Domestic mills also purchased largely, and turned out such an excess of print cloths that the price fell below 2 cents, and meetings were called with the object of checking the excessive production. These schemes are still under discussion, and, although an agreement has been reached, it is well known that the closing of a million or so of spindles at Fall River for one month out of three will not remedy the difficulty. At any rate, every idle mill means just that amount of decrease in the domestic demand for raw cotton, and it may be that foreign buying will not equal last year's enormous total, because large mill stocks were carried at Manchester and on the continent and Liverpool held a good supply for distribution to the mills.

The slight increase in consumption by southern mills may not offset the loss at other points in this country. At the same time there should be taken into consideration the natural increase of demand through the normal growth of the world's population, with its consequent increasing demand, while on the other hand indications are that another yield of 11,000,000 bales or more may be harvested, with the possibility of another record-breaking output. This seems especially probable, as more cotton has already come into sight than had appeared at this date last year, notwithstanding the fact that bankers report the demand for commercial loans from cotton districts unusually light at the present time, giving as a reason the lateness of the crop. If the crop is late, and still keeps above last year's figures, those who estimated the total yield at 12,000,000 bales may have reason to reduce their prediction.

In 1895, with a yield of 9,901,251 bales, the price of middling uplands at this city fell to 5.56 cents, the lowest price recorded since present methods of grading were adopted. With two crops in succession, both far in excess of that one, and the restricted demand at northern mills, the prospect of accumulated supplies is such that it would be unreasonable to hope for as high quotations as prevailed three years ago. Yet the present figure is but a small fraction below the price in 1895 and slightly above the low record of 5.31 cents touched a month ago. It does not appear that the situation has improved during the past four weeks; in fact, the action by New England millowners should rather be considered as against high prices for cotton in the immediate future.

Fortunately southern planters are better able to stand low prices than ever before, owing to the fact that other crops are being raised more generally in connection with cotton, and it is no longer necessary for the cotton grower to purchase so many articles of food from other sections. Then the enormous growth of the cottonseed oil industry increases the profit of the crop. From North Carolina to Texas nearly 25,000,000 acres are under cotton cultivation, and so many of the growers are poor, shiftless and easy-going individuals who always have grown a few bales of cotton and always will. Their small yield is usually sold to a factor before it is ready for market and often before it is planted. These scattered growers have a little land and know how to do this one thing. Unless storms or insects destroy the crop about so much is going to be grown and even losses by overflows of the Mississippi river are becoming smaller each year. On the large plantations methods have improved and the cost of production has been cheapened. But, in spite of the many advantages, it is evident that a continuation of overproduction will work mischief, and yet the difficulty of curtailing the supply by any agreement between planters is well known and almost unsurmountable.

Stocks of Breadstuffs and Provisions at Liverpool.

Liverpool, November 1.—Following are the stocks of breakstuffs and provisions in Liverpool:

Flour 41,000 sacks, wheat 368,000 centals, corn 479,000, beef none, pork none, bacon 13,800 boxes, hams 5,300 boxes, shoulders 5,800 boxes, lard 45,000 tierces, cheese 83,000 boxes, butter 9,100 packages.

VISIBLE INCREASED

Liverpool Showed a Sharp Advance at the Opening.

CHICAGO OPENED HIGHER

Bradstreet's Visible Wheat Increase Caused Sharp Decline Near the Close.

Chicago, November 1.—A large increase in the visible supply of wheat as reported by Bradstreet's today caused a sharp decline in prices near the end of the session. After an early advance on the sudden rise at Liverpool December closed ⅝c lower. Corn left off at a decline of ¼@⅜c. Oats are unchanged. Pork lost 15c, lard 7½c and ribs 5@7½c.

Liverpool started at an advance of 1d for spot wheat and 2½d for futures, while the next quotation for December showed a rise of 3⅛ and the closing cable reduced the last previous quotation from 1d to 1¼d. Theeffect of tne bullish irregularity abroad, upon speculative sentiment here was to start December wheat at about last night's price for calls. Business, however, was by no means animated, and the opening advance was followed by a long interval of dullness with the tendency toward a slight downward reaction. The sudden rally at Loverpool was said to be due to small stocks and the unsettled political aspect. New York sent bullish dispatches, one of which said that the continent accepted wheat offerings last night notwithstanding the holiday prevailing. Shipping houses here also reported heavy acceptances from the United Kingdom. London threw cold water on the bullish news, however, by quoting a better inquiry for cargoes on passage, but at prices 3@3¼d lower. The clearances of wheat and oilur from Atlantic and gulf ports were again enormous, amounting to 1,040,000 bushels. Primary western market receipts all told were 1,858,000bushels, against 1,267,000 bushels the corresponding day last year. Chicago receipts were 475 cars, against 217 for the same day a year ago, and the northwest received 1,725 cars, as compared with 1,402 the similar day a week ago and 1,048 the year before. Bradstreet's report made wheat stocks east of the Rockies show 2,383,000 increase. The amount afloat for and in Europe showed an increase of 3,900,000 bushels, making a total of 6,282,000 bushels, against 5,210,000 increase the corresponding week of last year. Owing to the Bradstreet's report and an absence of anything more warlike from Europe than had already been received, the market slumped off, closing weak at the lowest price of the day. December opened ½@⅝c higher at 67¼@68⅜c, held steady at 67⅝c, declined to 67⅛c, rose to 67¼c, then dropped to 66⅝c, the closing price.

Stronger cables and a decrease in stocks at Liverpool together with the upturn in wheat started corn higher. The early strength gave place to a much easier feeling, however, on account of the slackness of the shipping demand. The declining tendency of wheat in the last half hour had a depressing effect, and caused selling of corn, which left off at the lowest price of the session. Receipts were 501 cars. December began ⅛c higher at 32⅝@32¾c, held steady at 32⅜c, then declined quickly to 32¼c buyers, the closing figure.

An excellent cash demand developed considerable strength in oats. There was a large business transacted with heavy buying by professionals. Receipts were 341 cars. May started ⅛c up at 24⅜@24⅞c, declined to 24⅝c, advanced to 24⅞@25c, then reacted to 24⅝@ 24¾c at the close.

Provisions ruled slow and easy. Receipts of hogs were large and prices at the yards wer eweaker. The demand was limited. Moderate selling of lard by houses with English connections carried the whole list downward. Shipments were large at 4,857,000 pounds of meats and 4,238,000 pounds of lard. January pork opened 5@7½c lower at $8.97½@9.00, and declined to $8.90 buyers, the closing price. Lard began a shade lower at $4.92½ and declined to $4.87½ at the close. January ribs started at 2½c lower, declined to $4.57½ and closed at $4.57½@4.60 buyers.

Estimated receipts tomorrow: Wheat 350 cars, corn 340, oats 240, hogs 35,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
November	....	....	....	66
December	67⅜	67⅜	66⅝	66⅝
May	68¼	68¼	67¼	67⅜
Corn No. 2—				
November	32½	32½	32	32
December	32⅜	32⅜	32¼	32¼
May	34½	34⅝	34	34⅛
Oats No. 2—				
December	23⅞	24¼	23⅝	23⅞
May	24⅞	25	24⅝	24¾
Mess pork per barrel—				
December	7.85	7 85	7.77½	7.80
January	8.97½	9.00	8.90	8.90
Lard per 100 pounds—				
December	4.82½	4.82½	4 80	4.80
January	4.92½	4.92½	4.87½	4.87½
Short ribs per 100 pounds—				
December	4.60	4.60	4.57½	4.57½
January	4.62½	4.62½	4.57½	4.60

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	17,000	28,000
Wheat, bushels	221,000	163,000
Corn, bushels	302,000	454,000
Oats, bushels	356,500	407,000
Rye, bushels	41,000	18,000
Barley, bushels	84,000	24,000

Available Supply Changes.

New York, November 1.—Special telegraph and cable dispatches to Bradstreet's indicate the following changes in available supplies last Saturday as compared with the preceding Saturday:

Wheat—United States and Canada east of the Rocky mountains increase, 2,383,000 bushels; Liverpool Corn Trade News afloat for and in Europe increase 3,900,000 bushels; total supply increase 6,283,000.

Corn—United States and Canada, east of the Rocky mountains decrease 323,000 bushels.

Oats—United States and Canada east of the Rocky mountains increase 89,000 bushels.

The more important increases in American and Canadian visible supplies are the gains of 1,000,000 bushels at northwestern interior elevators, 315,000 bushels at Ontario and Manitoba storage points, 268,000 bushels at New Orleans and 140,000 bushels at Galveston. The only important decrease is that of 79,000 bushels at Milwaukee private elevators.

The aggregate stocks of wheat held at Portland, Ore., and Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., show an increase of 343,000 bushels over last week.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, November 1.—First cables showed Liverpool up 2½d, with final cables still higher. The opening here was about ½c advance over yesterday's advance, but became easier on Bradstreet's weekly report showing an increase of 6,283,000 bushels and northwest receipts, which were 2,200 cars, against none the same day last year, that date being a holiday. The receipts caused considerable realizing, and although it was reported 50 loads engaged for export, the market closed at about last night's prices. The timid bears are the only believers in war scares, but shrewd people were buying on weak spots, being chiefly influenced by the small American visible compared with last year.

Corn held strong on a decrease in the world's visible, but later sympathized fractionally in wheat's apparent weakness. Closing prices for both cereals indicated caut on by both forces with bears inclined to become aggressive.

Calls—December wheat 67 to 67⅛. Puts 65¾.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, November 1—Eggs 16@17c. Butter, western creamery 22½@25c; fancy Tennessee 18@20c; choice 12½c; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 25c; spring chickens, large, 18@20c; small 12½@15c; ducks, puddle, 20@22½c; Peking 25@27½c. Irish potatoes per bushel 60@70c. Sweet potatoes, new crop, 35@45c per bushel. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 8@10c. Onions, new crop, 80@80c per bu; $2.75@3.00 per bbl. Cabbage ¾@1c pound. Beeswax 22½@25c. Dried fruit, Apples 4@5c; peaches 6@7c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, November 1—Apples, new crop $2.25@3.75, owing to variety and quality. Lemons, choice $4.50@5.00; fancy $5.00@5.50. Oranges, none. Bananas, straight $1.00@1.25 bunch; culls 75@90c. Figs, 18@19c, owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.60@1.75; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts—Almonds 14c; pecans, 7@8c; Brazil 8@9c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 9@10c; mixed nuts 10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½.

Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, November 1.—Wheat, spot No. 1 red northern spring firm 6s 5½d. Futures closed quiet; December 6s 1⅜d; March 5s 5⅝d.

Corn, spot American steady at 3s 11¼d; November steady at 3s 10⅝d; December steady at 3s 9⅞d; March steady at 3s 7⅞d.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., November 1, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, November 1—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $5.00; second patent $4.25; straight 3.50; fancy 3.40; extra family 3.00. Corn, white 50c; mixed 49c Oats, white 38c; mixed 34c. Texas rust proof 37½c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 85c; small bales 80c; No. 2 timothy small bales 75c. Meal, plain 48c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks 70c; small sacks 73c. Shorts 90 Stock meal 85c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $4.50 per ton. Peas—Stock 75@80c per bu; common white $1.15@1.25; lady $1.25@1.50 Grits $2.80.

New York November 1—Flour quiet and steady Wheat, spot easy; No. 2 red 77; options closed unchanged: No. 2 red December 7[illegible]; May 74⅜. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 39⅜; options closed ⅛c lower; December 38⅜; May 39⅜. Oats, spot quiet; No. 2 29¼; options quiet.

St. Louis, November 1—Flour unchanged Wheat lower: No. 2 red in elevator 69¼; track 69⅝; December 69⅜@69¼; May 69⅝. Corn lower; No. 2 cash 32; December 31½; May 32¼@31⅜. Oats firm; No. 2 cash in elevator 26; track 27; December 25 bid; May 25⅝.

Chicago, November 1—Flour steady No. 2 spring wheat 66¼@67½; No. 3 spring wheat 63¼@67½; No. 2 red 67@68¼. No. 2 corn 32½; No. 2 yellow 32¾. No. 2 oats 24¼@25; No. 2 white 26¼@27½; No. 3 white f o b 25⅜@26½. No. 2 rye 51@51½.

Cincinnati, November 1—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 red 68. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 35. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 27.

Provisions.

Atlanta, November 1—Clear rib boxed sides 5¾c; clear sides 5¾; ice-cured bellies 7½c. Sugar-cured hams 9½@11c; California 7¼c; breakfast bacon 12@14c Lard, best quality 5⅝c; second quality 5½c; compound 5

St. Louis, November 1—Pork lower; standard mess jobbing $7.80. Lard higher; prime steam $4.77½; choice $4.87½. Bacon, boxed lots shoulders $4.75; extra short clear $5.42½; ribs $5.75; shorts 5.87½ Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $4.25; extra short clear $5.12½; ribs $5.25, shorts $5.37½.

Chicago, November 1—Pork $7.80@7.85. Lard $4.85@4.90. Short rib sides, loose, $5.00@5.25. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.50@4.75; short clear sides, boxed $5.10@5.20.

New York, November 1—Lard easy; western steam $5.20; November 5.17; refined quiet. Pork steady; family $11.50@12.50.

Cincinnati, November 1—Lard easier at $4.70. Bulk meats easy at $5.25. Bacon steady at $6.40.

FINANCIAL.

Paine, Murphy & Co

Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.

COTTON, STOCKS AND GRAIN.

2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)
References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE

Gould Building. Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.

Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References: Fourth National and Capital City banks.

John W. Dickey

STOCK AND BOND BROKER

AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited,

W.H. PATTERSON & CO

DEALEARS IN

Investment Securities.

NO. 3 EAST ALABAMA ST.

SERMON OVER THE TELEPHONE.

Provision of Marietta Church for a Sick Brother.

Marietta, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—A sermon over the telephone was heard by several subscribers to the Marietta Telephone Company yesterday. This new use of the 'phone is now a permanent undertaking with that company.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian church has had a telephone put in their church for the benefit of Mr. John Thompson. Mr. Thompson is a member of that church, but has been confined to his room with rheumatism for ten years. Mr. Thompson sat in his roller chair in his room yesterday and for the first time in many years heard the morning sermon at his church. This is a great source of comfort to him and his friends.

Mr. A. A. Towers, the manager of the Marietta Telephone Company, has arranged and agreed to furnish five connections with the church telephone each Sabbath, and yesterday, that many different persons heard the sermon in that way.

The day was somewhat blustery yesterday, but notwithstanding the wind and roar of wires, the sermon of Rev. Dr. Patton could be distinctly heard.

This new telephone company makes splendid connections and gives first-class service. It has been in operation since May 1st and now has 140 subscribers.

TRIAL OF NEW STEAMER.

The W. C. Bradley Make a Trip—Other Columbus News.

Columbus, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—The trial trip of the steamer W. C. Bradley occurred yesterday. The owners invited a number of friends along and a short trip down the river was made. The steamer is named for Mr. W. C. Bradley, a prominent wholesale grocer and cotton man of this city, and is owned by Columbus parties. It is quite a handsome addition to the line of steamers on the Chattahoochee. It is especially designed for low water.

General Wiley, who came here to select an encampment and arrange details, left for Camp Poland today. Water for the camps will be secured from the city's regular waterworks system. Mains are already being laid out toward North Highlands by the Columbus Waterworks Company from Rose Hill, and these will be tapped for the camps.

The session of the federal court that was to have convened here today was adjourned until the first Monday in December.

Major Thomas Cruse, quartermaster of the Second division, was in town today and conferred with local contractors regarding supplying material for the camp on North Highlands.

LUXURIOUS PARLOR CARS

Between Atlanta, Macon and Savannah via Central of Georgia Railway.

Commencing Sunday, October 30th, Central of Georgia railway will establish through Parlor car service between Atlanta, Macon and Savannah on trains 1 and 2. First car will leave Atlanta 7:50 a. m., Sunday, October 30th. Seat fare between Atlanta and Macon 25 cents, Atlanta and Savannah 75 cents. Intermediate points in proportion. Ticket office 16 Wall street and union depot. 5t

For rates to Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and the northwest, call on S. L. Parrott, traveling passenger agent of the C., H. and D. Ry., No. 10 Kimball House, Atlanta. 10-13-2t

School Supplies

Of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY.

17 E. Alabama Street. 'Phone 230.

New line pocketbooks, purses and card cases just received. Full line of trunks, valises and satchels always on hand. Trunk repairing done on short notice.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, manager. Wall paper, window shades and room molding. Handsome line new paper. 40 Marietta st. 'Phone 77.

Notice to the Public

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 31, 1898.

Quarantine restrictions having been removed, the Atlanta and West Point railroad, effective this date, will resume sale of tickets to all points in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Mexico and California. Solid trains with Pullman sleeping and dining car service between Atlanta and New Orleans, and tourist sleeper between Atlanta and San Francisco. For rates, tickets and sleeping car reservation apply to J. W. WARNER, City Ticket Agent, No. 12 Kimball House, 'Phone No. 53, Atlanta, Ga.

GEO. W. ALLEN, Traveling Passenger Agent.
A. HOWELL, Union Ticket Agent, Atlanta.
B. F. WYLY, Jr., G. P. and Tr. A., Atlanta, Ga.
R. E. LUTZ, Traffic Manager, Montgomery, Ala.
GEORGE C. SMITH, Pres. and Gen. M'g'r, Atlanta, Ga.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, In Effect October 9.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†18	Jacksonville	4 15 am	†13	Chattanooga	4 20 am
†8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	†16	Brunswick	5 [illegible] am
†35	Washington	5 10 am	†16	Columbus, Ga.	5 [illegible] am
†26	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	†35	Birmingham	5 30 am
17	Cornelia	8 30 am	†12	Richmond	7 50 am
†1	Fort Valley	10 [illegible] am	†7	Chattanooga	7 50 am
19	Macon	11 10 am	18	Macon	8 10 am
†[illegible]	Columbus	11 10 am	20	Norcross	11 20 am
†[illegible]	Birmingham	11 30 am	†38	Washington	12 00 n'n
†10	Chattanooga	11 40 am	29	Chattanooga	4 00 pm
19	Norcross	2 20 pm	†37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
†37	Washington	3 55 pm	†10	Macon	4 20 pm
†15	Brunswick	7 45 pm	†10	Columbus	4 20 pm
†11	Richmond	9 30 pm	†22	Fort Valley	4 30 pm
†7	Macon	9 45 pm	18	Mt. Airy	4 35 pm
†7	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	†26	Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
†36	Birmingham	10 45 pm	†36	Washington	11 50 pm
†14	Chattanooga	11 50 pm	†14	Jacksonville	11 55 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102	Hapeville	7 00 am
*8	Savannah	7 35 am	*2	Savannah	7 55 am
†102	Hapeville	8 05 am	†104	Hapeville	8 30 am
†105	Hapeville	9 45 am	†108	Jonesboro	12 00 m
*11	Macon	11 20 am	†110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
†109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	†112	Hapeville	4 45 pm
†111	Hapeville	3 30 pm	*12	Macon	4 05 pm
†113	Hapeville	5 55 pm	†114	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
*1	Savannah	7 35 pm	*4	Savannah	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Trains marked * Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†3	Nashville	7 30 am	†2	Nashville	8 15 am
73	Marietta	8 00 am	†70	Chattanooga	4 50 pm
†1	Chattanooga	10 35 am	†72	Marietta	5 30 pm
†1	Nashville	7 30 pm	†4	Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†38	Montgomery	11 40 am	†35	Montgomery	5 25 am
†34	Selma	7 00 pm	†33	Montgomery	1 00 pm
†36	Selma	11 50 pm	†37	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	5 40 am
14	LaGrange	8 20 am	13	College Park	8 00 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	11 59 am
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 30 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 pm
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	4 25 pm
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	LaGrange	5 35 pm
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	6 20 pm
28	College Park	12 25 am	27	College Park	11 15 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN.			SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42	LaGrange	10 20 am	41	West Point	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28 stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger Station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†2	Augusta	5 00 am	†2	Augusta	7 50 am
23	Convers	6 45 am	26	Lithonia	10 35 am
†[illegible]	Covington	7 45 am	†28	Augusta	3 10 pm
†1	Augusta	12 35 pm	24	Convers	4 30 pm
25	Lithonia	3 35 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
†27	Augusta	8 20 pm	†4	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†41	Norfolk	5 20 am	†402	Washington	12 00 n'n
†403	Washington	2 50 pm	†38	Norfolk	7 [illegible] pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
†Knoxville	7 30 am	†Knoxville	8 30 pm
†Murphy	7 30 pm	†Murphy	8 15 am

† Daily.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective August 21st, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 1[illegible] Ex Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 35 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 22 pm	2 20 am	10 35 am	7 45 pm
Ar Cornelia	3 00 pm	.....	11 25 am	8 35 pm
Ar Mt. Airy	.....	.....	11 30 am	8 40 pm
Ar Charlotte	8 10 pm	9 00 am	6 10 pm	.....
Ar Greensboro	10 43 pm	.....	.....	.....
Ar Danville	11 51 pm	1 30 pm	11 45 pm	.....
Ar Washington	6 42 am	9 35 pm	.....	.....
Ar Baltimore	8 06 am	11 25 pm	.....	.....
Ar Philadelphia	10 15 am	2 56 am	.....	.....
Ar New York	12 45 n'n	6 23 am	.....	.....
Ar Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm	.....	.....
Lv Danville	1 30 am	1 45 pm	12 30 am	.....
Ar Richmond	6 40 am	6 25 pm	6 40 am	.....
Lv Greensboro	10 50 pm			
Ar Norfolk	7 50 am			

No. 20. Dinner Train, leaves Atlanta 11:20 a. m., arrives Norcross 1:15 p. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 38 Vestibuled Train. Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington. Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36. "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Car Atlanta to Charlotte and Atlanta to Asheville.

SO. BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. [illegible]
Lv Atlanta	5 20 am	8 10 am	4 20 pm	11 55 pm
Ar Macon	8 20 am	10 55 am	7 10 pm	2 05 am
Ar Everett	3 25 pm			7 25 am
Ar Brunswick	4 30 pm			8 30 am
Ar Jacksonville	9 25 pm			9 40 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 7.	No. 9.
Lv Atlanta	4 20 am	7 50 am	4 00 pm
Ar Rome	6 30 am	10 20 am	6 25 pm
Ar Dalton	7 22 am	11 30 am	7 34 pm
Ar Chattanooga	8 40 am	1 00 pm	8 50 pm
Ar Memphis			7 40 am
Ar Cincinnati	7 20 pm		7 30 am
Ar Knoxville	11 55 am		1 10 am
Ar Louisville			7 50 am

Nos. 13 and 14, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville. Local Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Brunswick.

Lv Atlanta	5 20 am	4 20 pm
Lv Griffin	6 50 am	6 05 pm
Lv Columbus	9 30 am	9 05 pm
Ar Albany	3 10 pm	

No. 30 has through coaches Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 30 am	6 20 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 23 pm	7 45 am	9 00 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	
Lv Birmingham		11 50 am	
Ar Greenville		10 55 pm	
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	
Lv Birmingham	11 35 pm		
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm		
Ar New Orleans	10 30 am		
Lv Atlanta			4 [illegible] pm
Ar Fort Valley			8 30 pm

No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.
No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.
No. 13 Local Sleeper, Atlanta to Chattanooga.
Office Kimball House Corner.

AUCTION SALE.

In order to be able to comply with the new city ordinance separating the liquor business from any other business by the 1st of January, 1899, I hereby notify the public that I will on Monday, October 24, 1898, commence to sell at public auction, absolutely to the highest bidder, the greater portion of my stock—exclusive of liquors and what belongs to the liquor trade, and continue to sell from day to day until sold out. Sales at 10 a. m., 2 and 7 p. m. Sales room 7 W. Mitchell street. The stock consists of saddles, harness and harness leather, which will be the first goods sold; boots, shoes, guns, pistols and many other articles such as are kept in a first-class variety store. Farmers and others, now is your chance to get these goods at your own price.

PETER LYNCH,
7 W. Mitchell St., and 95 Whitehall St.
LEO FRESH, Auctioneer.

Terms cash; goods delivered to purchaser on the spot, when sold and paid for.

LEGISLATURE IS GETTING TO WORK

Clears Its Desk of All Early Session Duties at Last.

Continued from Third Page.

ing the past work, prospects and requirements of that excellent institution.

Representative Morris, of Cobb, one of the ablest and most active, came forward with a couple of bills. One is to require city and superior court judges to decide all motions within thirty days after they are submitted, and the other to make it unlawful to shoot firearms on Sunday except to defend personal property. By a resolution unanimously passed by the house, President Daniel C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins university, and President William L. Wilson, of Washington and Lee university, were invited to address the general assembly in the hall of the house of representatives Thursday at 8 p. m. It is said that they will be certain to accept the invitation, and both being now in the state, they will be able to do so without inconvenience. Due notice of their appearance will be given later.

Speaker Little said yesterday that he would be unable to announce his committee appointments before Friday of this week.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Election of Judges and Solicitors Concluded and New Bills Introduced.

Barring the election of judges and solicitors for the circuits not reached in the joint session of last Monday afternoon, there was nothing of special interest transacted yesterday in either branch of the general assembly. Speaker Little called the house to order promptly at 10 o'clock, and the proceedings of the day were formally opened with prayer by Chaplain Wright. On the call of the roll there were few members who failed to respond to their names, which shows that the house is keeping up the good record with which it commenced the session. Clerk Boifeuillet next read the journal of Monday's proceedings. There being no inaccuracies in the journal, the speaker ordered it confirmed.

One of the first matters which came up before the house yesterday was the resolution introduced by Mr. Park, of Greene, on last Monday, bearing upon the subject of taxation. The resolution provided for the appointment of a joint committee consisting of twelve from the house and six from the senate to consider the best means of making property of every kind within the jurisdiction of the state bear its proportionate and due share of the burdens of taxation and also to consider whether or not the present expenditures of the state admit of reduction. When Mr. Park introduced this resolution it was for the purpose of having it discussed in the committee of the whole house, and in order to give it this direction it was necessary for it to lie on the table for one day. Accordingly it was called up yesterday morning in its due place under the rules.

Immediately after the reading of the resolution Mr. Park, of Greene, was recognized. He stated that after considering the matter carefully he had come to the conclusion that it would be better to submit the resolution to the committee on ways and means, which would shortly be appointed, than to submit it to the committee of the whole house; and accordingly he asked that it take that direction. There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Price, of Oconee, introduced a resolution providing that the house hold two sessions daily, the morning session to begin at 9 a. m. and to adjourn at 12 m., and the afternoon session to begin at 2 p. m. and to adjourn at 4 o'clock p. m. On motion of Mr. Calvin, of Richmond, the resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

Motions for New Trials.

Two bills were introduced yesterday morning by Mr. Morris, of Cobb. Since they did not come up in regular order, they were introduced by unanimous consent. One of these bills sought to make it obligatory upon judges of superior and city courts in this state to decide all motions for new trials and injunctions within thirty days from the filing of such motion; also to fix the requisite penalty for failure to comply with the terms of this act and for other purposes. The second bill introduced by Mr. Morris, of Cobb, provided that the firing of any loaded gun on Sunday, except in defense of person or property, be declared unlawful. Both measures were referred to the committee on general judiciary.

Mr. Swift, of Elbert, next asked the unanimous consent of the house to take up house bills Nos. 2 and 3 for the purpose of having them read the second time. Mr. Calvin, of Richmond, objected to this request, since the bills had already been referred to special committees and these committees had not had time to act upon them. At this point the hour for the joint session of the house and senate arrived, and the doorkeeper announced that the senate was ready to be received.

Election of Judges and Solicitors.

Promptly at 10:30 o'clock President Dodson, of the senate, called the joint session to order for the purpose of resuming the unfinished business of electing circuit judges and solicitors, and announced that the first business in order was the election of a judge for the Augusta circuit. Immediately the name of Mr. E. L. Brinson, of Burke, was put in nomination. In turn the other circuits were called, and the ballot in each case proceeded without interruption. There was no opposition made to any of the nominations made in the caucus of last Friday night, and the ballots taken yesterday were purely formal in character. The following judges and solicitors were declared elected for the terms specified:

Hon. E. L. Brinson, of Burke, judge of the Augusta circuit for the full term beginning January 1, 1899. ....165 votes.

Hon. William H. Felton, Jr., of Bibb, judge of the Macon circuit for the full term beginning January 1, 1899.. ....164 votes.

Hon. Joseph W. Bennett, of Glynn, judge of the Brunswick circuit for the full term beginning January 1, 1899.. .. ..163 votes.

Hon. E. J. Reagan, of Henry, judge of the Flint circuit for the unexpired term.... .... 158 votes.

Hon. E. J. Reagan, of Henry, judge of the Flint circuit for the full term beginning January 1, 1899..127 votes.

Hon. Paul E. Seabrooke, of Effingham, judge of the Atlantic circuit for the full term beginning January 1, 1899.. .. ..148 votes.

Hon. Livingston Kennon, of McIntosh, solicitor of the Atlantic circuit for the full term beginning January 1, 1899.. .. ..134 votes.

When the first few ballots were taken the hall was filled with members of the general assembly and there were few who failed to vote, but toward the close of the joint session the members commenced to grow restless and to vacate the hall. This accounts for the fluctuations observed in the ballots cast. There being no further business before the joint session dissolution was ordered at 12:15 o'clock.

Mr. Swift Renews His Request.

When the house reassembled immediately after the dissolution of the joint session, Mr. Swift, of Elbert, renewed his request for the unanimous consent of the house to have house bills numbers one and two read for the second time. He explained that they were both important and both short.

Mr. Calvin, of Richmond, chairman of the committee on rules, then took the floor and stated that while he disliked to object to the request of the gentleman from Elbert, he felt constrained to do so in order to avoid the complications which would be sure to arise from the adoption of bad precedents. In view of the course which the bills had already taken he did not think it wise to call them up out of regular order to be read for the second time.

Mr. Blalock, of Fayette, in deference to the urgent wishes of Mr. Swift, of Elbert, moved that the rules of the house be suspended in order that the bills might be taken up. Three-fourths of the members voting in the affirmative were requisite to the suspension of the rules and the motion failing to receive this support was declared lost.

Invited To Speak.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Floyd, it was resolved that Hon. D. C. Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins university, and Hon. William L. Wilson, ex-postmaster general and president of Washington and Lee university, be asked to address the members of the general assembly in the hall of the house of representatives Thursday evening, November 2d, at 8 o'clock. The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

This resolution was offered upon the information that the distinguished educators mentioned were within the borders of the state.

Mr. Pace, of Newton, was given unanimous consent to introduce a new bill. This new bill proposed that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the people providing for the further extension of tax exemptions in cases of benevolent, religious and educational institutions. The bill was referred to the committee on amendments to the constitution. There being no further business before the house adjournment was ordered at 12:30 o'clock.

New Bills Introduced.

The following new bills were introduced at yesterday's session:

By Mr. Morris of Cobb—A bill to be entitled an act to require judges of superior and city courts to decide all motions for new trials and injunction within thirty days and to prescribe penalties for failure to comply with the same. Referred to the committee on general judiciary.

By Mr. Morris of Cobb—A bill to be entitled an act to make it unlawful to fire a loaded gun on Sunday except in defense of person or property. Referred to the committee on general judiciary.

By Mr. Pace, of Newton—A resolution to amend article 7 of the constitution of the state so as to extend tax exemptions and to provide for submitting the same to popular vote. Referred to the committee on amendments to the constitution.

THE SENATE'S BUSY DAY.

Meets for Twelve Minutes, Receives One Bill and Adjourns.

The upper house met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, was in session exactly twelve minutes, took a recess until 10:30 o'clock, attended the joint assembly to elect judges and solicitors, met again, was in session thirty-five seconds and adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. None of the members were fatigued. It will probably be some days before the senate will have enough to do to keep itself interested, because there will be no general discussion of legislative matters until the committees get to work and begin to grind out reports on the bills that have been or may be presented. President Dodson already has his committee appointments made, but he will not announce them until Speaker Little, who has a much harder task to perform, has his list ready. President Dodson has forty-four men to take care of and Speaker Little has 175.

During its brief session the senate was relieved from perfect monotony by Mr. Humphries, who presented a bill to compel the railroad corporations to build depots when and where the state railroad commission may direct. The measure is in the shape of an amendment to section 2195 of the code. It is a bill to fix the venue of suits when railroad companies fail to erect depots as ordered by the railroad commission. When any place feels that it should have better depot accommodations and the road refuses to give them, complaint can be made to the railroad commission. If this body thinks the complaints just it can order the depot built. If the road sees fit it can refuse to comply with the order. Heretofore the law has been that on such refusal the suit must be filed against the road in the place where its main offices are located. Recently the supreme court recommended that the suits should be filled in the town or city where the work was to be done. Mr. Humphries's bill is to enact this recommendation into a law. A communication was received and read from the Georgia Bar Association. It called attention to the resolution adopted at the last meeting to ask for an amendment to the criminal laws so as to give the state and accused an equal number of challenges, and to make defendants competent but not compellable witnesses. These requests were presented to the last general assembly, but were not enacted into laws, and so they have come to the present legislature, and the lawyers will seek to have them included in the state laws.

CHAIRMAN HAMMOND'S REPORT.

The Condition of Affairs at the State University Discussed.

Hon. N. J. Hammond, chairman of the board of trustees of the University of Georgia, has submitted his report to the governor touching upon the affairs of the university. With respect to recent changes in the faculty of the institution the report observes:

"Since the last report was made, to-wit, during June, 1898, Professor L. H. Charbonnier, A. M. Ph. D., dean of the faculty of Franklin college and professor of physics and astronomy, tendered his resignation, to take effect at once, and William E. Boggs, D. D. LL. D., chancellor and professor of metaphysics and ethics, also resigned, his resignation, however, not to take effect until June, 1899. These resignations were accepted, and Professor Charbonnier's place filled by the election of A. H. Patterson, B. E., A. M., formerly adjunct professor of physics and astronomy. The chancellor's place will be filled when the vacancy shall have occurred.

"J. B. Hunnicutt, A. M., professor of agriculture and horticulture, though his term of office did not expire until December 15, 1898, on the 1st day of October, 1898, retired from the Georgia State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts and his place has ever since been filled by Hugh N. Starnes, A. B., late of Experiment, Ga., a graduate of the university of the class of 1875, and who, by reason of his large experience in such matters, is well fitted for the work of that professorship."

The Board of Visitors.

Chairman Hammond devotes the greater portion of his report to explaining the organization of the university and its chief means of support, and he next proceeds at some length to touch upon the suggestions of the last board of visitors. With respect to the study of Latin and Greek in the university Chairman Hammond says:

"The report of the board of visitors complains that 'after students enter the university they are required to spent almost 50 per cent more time on Latin or Greek than on English in the classroom.' Applied to either Latin or Greek, that is a mistake. As applied to both Latin and Greek it may be true. Those desiring the exact facts can find them in the catalogue of 1897-8, at pp. 40-1 and 71 to 76, inclusive. Those citations will show the number of hours per week given to each of the three studies, Latin, Greek and English, by those persons who study all three, or English and either of the others, but it is to be remarked that many of our students do not study Latin or Greek. English is required in four of the degrees conferred; Latin in but one and Greek in but one.

"Only the A. B. degree can properly be considered in comparing and contrasting required and optional courses in the three subjects, because that is the only degree in which all three are taught. As far as shown by the catalogue the figures are: Required and optional courses, A. B. degree—English 14½ hours per week, Latin 12 hours, Greek 12 hours per week, (catalogue pp. 40-1 The register of attendance upon classes (catalogue p. 107) shows in English 266 students, in Latin 164, in Greek 78, and of the twenty-one students who were graduated as bachelors of arts at the last commencement only five had studied Greek through the junior and senior years, while all had studied English.

Question of Languages.

"Whether English should be placed above either Latin or Greek in importance in a college course is a matter of opinion about which all scholars are not agreed. A college curriculum is or ought to be prepared by men, who, looking up to the ideal and standing upon the reality of local conditions, strive to devise the best means in their environment for preparing youths for the noblest lives of which they are capable. Education is physical, mental and moral. Its highest aim is to train men to see the truth, discover the truth, maintain the truth. Training is more important than information and culture. Any trained man may readily acquire both information and culture. As stated, the charter of the University of Georgia speaks of 'forming' the mind, not of informing it.

"The university of our state must meet its local conditions and environments. In its attempt to serve the people it offers liberal education in the degree of bachelor of arts, technico-liberal education in its degree of bachelor of science, technical or technico-professional in its degree of bachelor of engineering or of bachelor of agriculture, and professional education in its degrees of bachelor of law and doctor of medicine. The teaching of English is required in all of these departments, except the professional degrees. Greek and Latin are required only in the degree of bachelor of arts.

Wants Larger Attendance.

"The board of trustees is obliged to defer greatly to its corps of professors in arranging the course of study and the hours to be devoted to each subject. Each individual professor naturally contends for more time for his particular department, but all are aiming at the same grand result—the training of youths for the highest usefulness to themselves and to society. Those professors have large experience and extended observation in their several departments, and on the general subjects of tuition; and the board of trustees feel that no safer course can be adopted than to place the curriculum of the university under their management, subject always to modification, and of course, to such control as may be prescribed by the general assembly."

Chairman Hammond shows that while the attendance upon the university is not what it ought to be, due to financial conditions and to recent changes in the requisites for admission, making them higher, still the institution is doing splendid work in all of its departments and deserves the hearty support of the people of the state.

Steerage Passengers Are Stopped.

Hamburg, November 1.—A large number of Austrian steerage passengers who passed through Vienna on their way here have been prevented from embarking on board the Hamburg-American line steamer Pretoria, booked to sail tomorrow for New York, owing to a notification from the authorities at Washington that steerage passengers from Vienna will be quarantined for a fortnight on their arrival in the United States.

Stout=People-Comfort.

Mrs. Olin Smith, Syracuse, N.Y., says: "I am very fleshy, suffered very much from chafing and perspiration in folds of flesh. Comfort Powder gave me almost instant relief. It's rightly named **Comfort Powder**

Sara Banfield, Trained Nurse, Pittsburg, Pa., says: "For chafed or rough skin, or for any irritation of the skin, I use Comfort Powder in preference to all others."

Entirely unlike Talcum Powders — more modern and more scientific.

All druggists. 25 and 50c. Sample box free. COMFORT POWDER CO., Hartford, Ct.

BOOKSTORE OPENING TODAY

Mr. F. J. Paxon Has a Magnificent New Store.

KEEPS ALL THE LATEST BOOKS.

The Store Has Many New Features and Will Doubtless Be Popular with Lovers of Books.

The informal opening of the new store of the American Baptist Publication Society, at 69 Whitehall street, occurs today and Mr. F. J. Paxon, manager of the Atlanta Branch of the firm, has arranged to entertain a large number of visitors. The store will be decorated with flowers for the occasion and all who attend the opening will be made to feel at home.

Mr. Paxon is anxious that his new place of business not be termed a store in the usual meaning of the word. He desires that every one feel that his place of business is more of a club, where they may go and read without feeling obliged to make a purchase. With this object in view he has arranged his store and many conveniences are found in it which do not commonly belong to stores.

One of these departures from the general rule is a small reception room on the first floor for the benefit of ladies. This is carpeted and supplied with a table and several chairs. In it is a rack in which copies of all the latest publications are kept on file.

The store is very spacious. There is sufficient room on the first floor to accommodate a large number of people. The store is well supplied with skylights and windows which give it a cheery aspect in the daytime and at night it is lighted with two arc lights and many gas jets. The books are all kept in cases covered with glass in order to prevent them from becoming injured by dust.

The books are at the disposal of the patrons and Mr. Paxon desires that they open the cases and take out as many books as they please, even sitting down to read them if so inclined. The volumes are classified. Poems occupy a case by themselves, and the works of every poet of any note are to be found in the store. They are arranged alphabetically on the shelves, making it easy to find the works of any author.

Children's books are also kept apart from others. Mr. Paxon has a showcase in the front part of his store where he keeps books that are considered popular. At present this case is stocked with "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," in a dozen different bindings. The rear portion of the store is devoted to the wholesale department. It is this department that enables Mr. Paxon to sell his books cheap, as he gives the retail trade the benefit of wholesale prices.

He is agent of a number of large publishers and secures all the latest publications as soon as they are issued. On the second floor Mr. Paxon has several new features to his store. His private office is prettily furnished and presents a very attractive appearance.

On the second floor is a large room which is supplied with a table and many chairs. This is called the reception room, and here committees having no place else to meet are at liberty to deliberate. This is also to be the haven of the book worm. He may secure books and papers down stairs and carry them to the reception room and read as long as he desires.

Mr. Paxon has also arranged a beautiful room exclusively for ladies. This is furnished with all conveniences, and a fireplace in one corner is kept continually alight. In this private room ladies may stay for hours without being molested, and this fact will be appreciated by those ladies who are fond of shopping.

It is the opinion of those who have inspected the store that it will be one of the most popular places of business in the city and Mr. Paxon expects to do an immense business.

The Thinking People

of Georgia who read the advertisement of the Atlanta Loan and Investment Co., in Sunday's Constitution, are taking advantage of the chance to secure the investment and are freely applying for the 6 per cent stock. It has struck as popular a cord in the public pulse as did Colonel W. A. Hemphill's splendid article on manufactories for Georgia.

School Supplies

Of all kinds at John M. Miller Co. 39 Marietta street.

THE WEATHER.

The barometric pressure is highest over middle Atlantic coast and lowest in the lake region. There has been a general rise in temperature over the west and northern portions of the country, while only slight changes have occurred in the southern states during the past twenty-four hours.

Rain is falling at Jupiter, Fla., but except in Florida the weather is clear over the eastern map.

Forecast for Wednesday: Georgia, fair, warmer in east portion, brisk east winds.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature 50
Daily normal temperature 56
Highest temperature 59
Lowest temperature 40
Total rainfall during 12 hours .... .00
Deficiency of precipitation .. .. .77

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m. November 1, 1898:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Highest temperature.	Precipitation, Inches.
New York, clear	48	54	.00
Savannah, clear	56	62	.00
Norfolk, clear	48	56	.00
Raleigh, clear	50	58	.00
Wilmington, clear	52	60	.00
Charleston, clear	52	58	.00
Augusta, clear	52	62	.00
Jupiter, rain	72	74	T
Jacksonville, clear	58	68	.00
Key West, cloudy	68	74	.00
Atlanta, clear	54	58	.00
Tampa, cloudy	66	72	.00
Pensacola, clear	54	64	.00
Montgomery, clear	58	68	.00
Vicksburg, clear	58	66	.00
New Orleans, clear	60	70	.00
Palestine, clear	66	74	.00
Galveston, clear	66	70	.00
Corpus Christi, clear	70	74	.00
Buffalo, clear	52	52	.00
Detroit, pt. cl'dy	50	52	.00
Chicago, clear	56	60	.00
Memphis, clear	56	64	.00
Chattanooga, clear	52	60	.00
Knoxville, clear	50	60	.00
Cincinnati, clear	54	58	.00
St. Paul, clear	40	50	.00
St. Louis, clear	62	68	.00
Kansas City, clear	52	66	.00
Omaha, clear	52	54	.00
Huron, clear	44	56	.00
Rapid City, clear	42	66	.00
North Platte, clear	46	58	.00
Dodge City, pt. cl'dy	52	60	.00
Abilene, pt. cl'dy	74	80	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Office Stationery

Of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

Is Your Wife Fussy?

If so, she must have indigestion. Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy will cure her in a short time. For sale everywhere.

Blank Books.

A full and complete stock at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

REASONS

for everything. Why did our past month's sales exceed those of October, 1897, by 45%? Because

1st.—Our assortments and prices are right.

2nd.—Honest, progressive methods are always rewarded by smart buyers and we are constantly gaining new customers.

We put a fac-simile of our signature under our ads to impress strangers with the fact that we consider our ads "written contracts with the public." Our customers know "when they see it in our ad it's so."

"No Good Clothing as Cheap."
"No Cheap Clothing as Good."

Our reputation is back of our representations. Examine our Suits and Overcoats at

$10, $12.50, $15 and $18

and see how well we can fit you. Our customers' clothes pressed and repaired FREE.

Eisemann & Weil
3 WHITEHALL.

THE GRAND
TONIGHT
And Thursday Matinee and Night

E. D. Stair and George Nicolai Present The Singers—Originators—Humorists.
KELLY AND MASON
In the Comedy of Excruciating Complications,
"WHO IS WHO"



Three Hours of Solid Fun

Night prices—25c to $1. Matinees, 25c to 75c.
Sale now open at Grand box office. 'Phone 1079.

DeGive's
COLUMBIA THEATRE
ALL THIS WEEK.
Matinees Today and Saturday.
Chas. C. Vaught's Comedy Company,
Supporting
Miss Lillian Tucker
MATINEE TODAY,
LIVERPOOL BY NIGHT
TONIGHT,
"RED CROSS NURSE"
Prices—10c, 20c and 30c. Sale now open at Miller's book store.
$25 GIVEN AWAY SATURDAY NIGHT.

AT ATLANTA, THURSDAY, NOV. 3.
America's National Entertainment, Bearing the Seal of European Success.
Pawnee Bill's Historic Wild West
EDUCATIONAL AND INSTRUCTIVE.
The Hero of Oklahoma and Great White Chief of the Pawnees, Major Gordon W. Lillie (Pawnee Bill), has spared neither trouble nor expense in his efforts to collect from every clime startling and sterling novelties. Indian chief of renown. A whole Indian village. Travoys and thousands of curiosities are presented. Spotted Tail, Afraid-of-his-Horses, Left Hand and dozens of Indian warriors from the celebrated Sioux, Comanche, Cheyenne, Arapahoes and other tribes.
3 BANDS OF MUSIC. 3
Mexicans, Indians and Cowboys,
THE GRAND HIPPODROME.
On the Round-up and Branding Cattle.
The Grand Street Parade, which will start at 10 a. m. daily, immediately after the cannon is heard to boom. This is the signal to start; look out for it. Two performances daily at 2 and 8 p. m.
One Ticket Admits to All. Ladies and Children Our Special Care.
Location of Show Lot—Between Jackson, Boulevard, Irwin and Wheat Streets.
oct23 30 nov2

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in Atlanta, Ga., on Friday, November 11, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m.
JOHN H. SHARP, Treasurer.

DIED.

AVARY.—New York, October 29th, 1898, Clarinda, infant daughter Thomas Carr and Coral L. Avary.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

JONES—Died, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. M. Hudson, at Newnan, Ga., Sunday, October 30, 1898, William Hayden Jones, traveling salesman for the B. C. Bibb Stove Co., Baltimore, Md.

Suits
$10, $12, $15

Most men who want a stylish business, lounging, or traveling Suit can be pleased out of our immense collection at above prices. Every one is modish and dependable. Not a common touch can be found. We offer them with our firmest, earnest, honest recommendation. All styles and materials.

Coats
$10, $12, $15

The range of Overcoats at above prices is simply unprecedented. All the ultra fashionable effects—short, medium and long. Variously lined. Coverts, Whipcords, Meltons, Vicunas, Worsteds, Cheviots, Venetians and Beaver. The colors include tan, brown, gray, blue, black, olive, slate and drab

Geo. Muse Clothing Company
38 WHITEHALL ST.

JOHN M. SMITH MAKER ATLANTA, GA.
This nameplate on a vehicle guarantees 1st quality.

BROUGHAMS, VICTORIAS, SURREYS, PHAETONS.

Our Atlanta made Broughams are the equals of eastern-made Vehicles in Style, Finish and Workmanship, and we sell them at prices that cannot be duplicated.

JOHN M. SMITH,
120, 122 and 124 Auburn Avenue. - - - Established 1870.



HERREN, WALLACE & CO.,
Livery and Boarding Stables.
Handsome Rubber-Tired Carriages and Trusty Drivers.
37-39 Ivy and 13-15 Gilmer Sts. 'Phone 176
We make a Specialty of Wedding, Party, Theatrical and Parade Calls.

BANKERS GUARANTEE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION
EQUITABLE BUILDING ATLANTA, GA.
A GREAT SOUTHERN SUCCESS



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7 and 9 W. Alabama Street,
Atlanta, Ga.

Administrator's Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors of the estate of Mrs. Saphronia Garmany, late of said county, deceased, to render in an account of their demands according to law, properly made out.

And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

This 22d day of October, 1898.
ERNEST C. KONTZ,
Administrator of Mrs. Saphronia Garmany.
oct22 26 nov2 9 16 30

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Bids will be received by the trustees of Georgia School of Technology until 2 o'clock p. m., November 9th, for construction of the building for the Textile school.

Plans and specifications can be had by applying to the undersigned at the school. Right reserved to reject any or all bids.
LYMAN HALL, President.
11-1-5t

SAVANNAH, HAVANA AND NEW YORK
Ocean-going Steamer "Erna."
Accommodates fifty first-calss passengers.
Leaves Savannah about November 10th.
Trip, Savannah to Havana and New York $75.00.
Trip, Savannah to Havana $35.00.
Parties desiring accommodations must make application by November 5th, as ship will not sail unless sufficient room is definitely subscribed for by that time. For freight rates address
C. W. HOWARD & CO.,
Savannah, Ga.
Mr. Howard will be found at the Kimball house today. He will be glad to furnish any information.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square,
Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.
Sold by L. N. Brunswig, Wholesale Druggist, New Orleans.

BROU'S INJECTION.
A PERMANENT CURE
of the most obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleet, guaranteed in from 3 to 6 days; no other treatment required.
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DO NOT DESPAIR! Do not Suffer Longer! The joys and ambitions of life can be restored to you. The very worst cases of Nervous Debility are absolutely cured by PERFECTO TABLETS. Give prompt relief to insomnia, failing memory and the waste and drain of vital powers, incurred by indiscretions or excesses of early years. Impart vigor and potency to every function. Brace up the system. Give bloom to the cheeks and lustre to the eyes of young or old. One 50c box renews vital energy 50 CENTS 6 boxes at $2.50 a complete guaranteed cure or money refunded. Can be carried in vest pocket. Sold everywhere, or mailed in plain wrapper on receipt of price by THE PERFECTO CO., Caxton Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Sold in Atlanta by Jacobs' Pharmacy.

NOTICE.

HUGH T. INMAN VS. A. M. REINHARDT, Maker; J. B. REDWINE, Indorser—No. 10029. City Court of Atlanta, November Term, 1898. To the Defendant, John B. Redwine: You are hereby notified that the plaintiff, Hugh T. Inman, filed a suit in the city court of Atlanta on the 18th day of October, 1898, to the November term, 1898, of said court against A. M. Reinhardt, as maker, and you, J. B. Redwine, as indorser, to recover the principal sum of eleven thousand dollars, besides interest, attorneys' fees and costs due on two promissory notes. The fact that you are a non-resident of this state has been brought to the attention of the judge of said court, and this notice is issued and will be published in obedience to an order passed by him so directing. You are therefore commanded to be and appear at the next term of said city court of Atlanta, then and there to answer in said cause.

Witness the Hon. H. M. Reid, judge of said court, this 24th day of October, 1898.
G. H. TANNER,
Clerk City Court of Atlanta.
Filed in office this, the 24th day of October, 1898. G. H. TANNER
oct 26 nov 21 dec 15 Clerk.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of the superior court of the Atlanta circuit, the undersigned, as the receiver in the case of A. E. Thornton, against Chattahooche Mill Company, pending in the superior court of Fulton county, will offer for sale, to the highest bidder on Friday, November 4th, 1898, at 12 m., before the courthouse door of Fulton Co., the following described property, the same being held under a lease from Western and Atlantic Railroad Company as described in the mortgage sought to be foreclosed by the plaintiff in above stated case and shown by the pleadings, to-wit: That tract of land beginning on the margin of the right of way of the Western and Atlantic railroad on the west side of said right of way at a stake opposite the eleven-mile post on said railroad, in the county of Cobb, and running thence north along the west side of said right of way 250 feet to an iron stake, thence westerly at right angles to said right of way 156 feet, thence southerly parallel with said right of way 252 feet, thence easterly 180 feet to the beginning point. Also, one certain milling plant, 2½ stories in height, of wooden construction, 30x50 feet, and situated on said above described property. Also, all the machinery, consisting of various devices used in the milling of grain; also, certain water rights now vested in said defendant company; also, all franchises, leases and every and all assets of said Chattahoochee Mill Company.

Said sale to be made for cash and subject to confirmation by the court.

This October 13th, 1898.
R. G. TAYLOR, Receiver.
oct 15 19 26 nov 4

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

L. D. TEACKLE QUINBY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
532-540 Equitable. Phone 1227. Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell
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LAWYERS.
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Careful attention to business of non-residents. Long experience in state and federal courts.

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has been proven all that we claim for it—hundreds of those who've tried it have sent us unsolicited testimonials—it's whiskey all over—nothing but whiskey—and it's pure.

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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

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Do You want a position? Write for our special offer. Address at once. The Atlanta Business College, Atlanta, Ga.

CHINA PAINTING TAUGHT

And white china for painting; also china colors, gold and art materials for sale at Lycett's, 83½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Wedding and Christmas gifts a specialty.

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The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $55.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough shorthand Dep't in America. 4000 graduates. Cat free.

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Classical and English School for Boys. 26 East Baker Street.



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TRUNKS, BAGS, SUIT CASES

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We sell old styles and odd goods at half price.

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Savannah Line

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Fast Freight and Luxurious Passenger Route to

New York, Boston, AND THE EAST.

IN WINTER OR SUMMER

—Steamers sail direct—

Savannah to New York. Savannah to Boston.

TICKETS INCLUDE MEALS AND BERTH ABOARD SHIP.

MUCH CHEAPER THAN ALL RAIL

For Tickets and general information apply to Railroad Ticket Agents, or F. J. ROBINSON, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
E. H. HINTON, Traffic Manager.
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GRANT HOTEL... 86½ WHITEHALL STREET

Best family hotel in Atlanta. Conveniently located, cool, well ventilated rooms, first-class table with extra prompt service; only 3 blocks from depot. Transients accommodated at reasonable rates. Special rates for week or month. Mrs. A. B. Walker, M'g'r.

ST. DENIS HOTEL

Broadway and Eleventh St.

Opposite Grace Church.

New York.

Conducted on European plan at moderate rates.

Wm. TAYLOR & SON, Proprietors

FINE DIAMONDS.

This season I have the most beautiful collection of gems—suitable for engagement and other anniversary occasions. You will do well to inspect my stock before purchasing.

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW, Jeweler

22 Whitehall, cor. Alabama St.

DISEASES OF WOMEN

MRS. ROSA F. MONNISH M.D. GRADUATE OF GERMAN-AMERICAN COLLEGES

20 YEARS EXPERIENCE THE ONLY FEMALE SPECIALIST IN THE SOUTH. 3 CHURCH ST. ATLANTA, GA.

CHURCH 'POSSUM IS MIXED WITH LIQUOR

Women Dance the Can-Can To Sacred Music.

A MAN WALKS ON THE PIANO

Great Hilarity Prevailed at the Providence Church Entertainment.

TWELVE WHISKY BOTTLES FOUND IN HALL

Police Reserve Was Called Out—The Whole Crowd Was Arraigned Before Judge Andy Yesterday.

Colored church entertainment was disturbed by a mixture of 'possum and whisky. Recorder imposes fines.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF A NEGRO church one of the most hilarious and exciting entertainments that has interested the police for a long while took place Monday night at a hall on the corner of Mitchell and Haynes streets. It was scheduled as a tony colored function, but the guests being slated at 10 cents a head, the crowd became cosmopolitan, and anything but heterogeneous with a religious affair.

Cock Robin, the noted juvenile cake-walker; Dora Carr, known as the "Toad;" Sidney Page, who tried to murder all the guards at the city stockade a while back; Hattie Grimes, who has stabbed three men and two women, and others of like ilk were among the guests who assembled to partake of a 'possum supper for the benefit of the Providence Baptist church. Rev. George W. Martin, the pastor of Providence, and Deacons N. P. Jackson, Stewart Brown and Pitts Turner were managing the entertainment.

It was given out among the hobo negro element that there was to be fun as well as 'possum, and about 10 o'clock Monday evening twenty-five of about as tough negroes as can be raked together in Atlanta put in appearance. There were a number of very respectable colored men and women there who were eating 'possum with religious appetite, but the bad element carried whisky into the hall and as soon as the whisky became mixed with the 'possum the fun began.

The pastor and deacons tried their best to restore order, but Dora Carr, Lula Page and Hattie Grimes insisted upon dancing the cancan to the sacred music which a man was trying to wheedle out of an old piano.

Cock Robin was dressed in his cake-walking clothes, but it was impossible for him to give his specialty owing to the noise and confusion.

Officers Calles and Blackstone made a rush into the dance hall and then the stampede began. Negroes piled out of windows and back doors as if a fire had broken out. Forty-two were corralled, including good and bad, and thirty-seven were hauled to the police barracks. The others, who were the pastor and the deacons, were allowed to go on their own bond. The police reserve had to be called out, and the whole was tried before Judge Andy in the police court yesterday afternoon.

The officers stated that they found twelve bottles of whisky in the dance hall hidden behind chairs and tables. A man was running up and down on the piano keys with his shoes, the occasion having become too jubilant for the tame touch of fingers. Women were yelling and men were quarreling. The church members, who gave the entertainment, were doing their best to keep order, and were not to blame for the row.

The arresting officers and the church members picked out the guilty ones for the recorder, and the following were fined:

Lula Page $10.75, Sidney Page $10.75, Dora Carr $10.75, Oscar Thrasher $5.75, Will Richardson $10.75, Cap Dozier $3.75, Dora Fletcher $10.75, Rosa Nelson $10.75, Hattie Grimes $10.75.

Will Richardson proved by a witness that he was fast asleep when the officers made the raid, and Judge Andy remarked:

"Then I know you were drunk, to have slept with all that noise going on, and I will fine you $10.75 for getting drunk at a church supper."

The owner of the hall was present in court, and he assured the recorder that hereafter more care would be taken in the renting of the place for entertainments. The recorder said he believed that only the people who went to the place and raised a row were to blame, for the colored church people had a perfect right to give their little entertainments and their humble 'possum suppers.

Cock Robin was left off because he showed that cakewalking was his profession, and he was at the entertainment purely on business and to eat 'possum.

SERVICES AT FIRST METHODIST.

Afternoon and Evening Services Will Be Held During This Week.

Services will be held at the First Methodist church every afternoon and evening this week. The afternoon services will be conducted by Miss Daisy Davies, and all are cordially invited to be present, especially workers and children of the various Sunday schools of the city.

The evening services will begin at 7:30 o'clock and will be of especial interest to the public. The services yesterday were interesting and were largely attended.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are

Without a Rival

And have the

LARGEST SALE

of any Patent Medicine in the World.

25c. at all Drug Stores.



Bishop James M. Dwane, of the African Methodist church and one of the most prominent ministers in the African church, passed through Atlanta yesterday on his way to Talbotton, where the Southwest Georgia conference of the African Methodist church will convene this week. Bishop Dwane will appear before the conference in the interest of th church in Africa and request aid in the establishment of a college for higher education in the dark continent. The colored divine is an African by birth and lives at present in Capetown, south Africa. He is a man of considerable education and speaks fluently five languages, mainly those of the natives of his own country. Bishop Dwane's parents were both heathens. He visited Atlanta some time ago and will be in this city again before returning north.

FIVE REASONS WHY--TOLD IN LOCAL STORIETTES

Why a Pistol Failed To Fire.

The reason why the pistol of Captain John A. Thompson did not fire when ex-Policeman McCoy tried to shoot W. G. Shockley, the slayer of John D. Bishop, has been explained by a policeman who knows something that has turned out to be very valuable to the police department.

When Captain Thompson was stabbed by Shockley he drew his pistol and fired three times. Then he gave his pistol to G. P. Jones and Jones gave it to McCoy. Shockley turned upon McCoy with his knife and when the latter tried to shoot, the pistol snapped. Members of the police department were astonished when they heard that the weapon failed fire. The pistol was one of the new Colt's six shooters, and the cartridges were first class.

Patrolman Harry White has told the reason why. The new Colt's pistols revolve to the left instead of to the right. McCoy, seeing the empty shells placed them on the wrong side of the hammer as all other pistols revolve to the right. This has been told to the members of the police force.

Why the Tower Is Cold.

The reason why the Tower, Fulton county's new prison, felt so much like a refrigerator a few nights ago was on account of a misunderstanding about the modus operandi of the steam heaters. When the building was heated Saturday it wasn't long before the moonshiners on the top floors were roasting and the people in the lower portion of the Tower were freezing. The moonshiners, who love the cool, fresh air, opened the windows upstairs and this caused what hot air there was down stairs to take a heavenly aspiration and the Tower grew colder and colder on the lower floors.

All the coal was consumed in an effort to get the building warm and Sunday the fuel gave out and a ton of coal had to be borrowed from the city.

Later it was discovered that by shutting off certain parts of the heating apparatus the entire building could be quickly heated. The Tower has been warm since and the coal bill is growing smaller. If the reason why of the freeze had not been discovered parts of the Tower would have been transformed into Alaska, and the county's coal bill might have been enormous.

Why No Whistles Blew.

The reason why the Southern Messenger Company's boys no longer blow whistles while riding their bicycles on the streets is due to the discovery of an ordinance by the police which was construed after hard study by the recorder.

Charley Mills, one of the messengers, was arrested for using a whistle instead of a bicycle bell, which sounded very much like the whistles used by the police for signaling help. The blowing of these whistles annoyed the patrolmen no little and Mills was arrested as a test case.

There is an ordinance which says all bicycle riders must have a "bell or gong attached" to their wheels and must "ring" it at street crossings. The Southern Messenger Company thought under the wording "gongs" it could use the whistles, but Judge Calhoun held that if a whistle was meant it could not be "attached" to a wheel, nor could it be "rung."

So the messenger company was ordered to get bicycle bells and to stop blowing the whistles.

The case against Charley was, of course, dismissed.

Why Cops Wear No Whiskers.

The reason why there is not a policeman in Atlanta with a beard on his face is due to a rule in the little book which governs the conduct and personal appearance of all Atlanta policemen. But that rule is open to two constructions and it is the occasion of some red hot arguments among the cops at police barracks.

The rule in question says: "That all patrolmen and officers must keep shaved when on duty."

Now it is held by some that it means those who do not wear beard must keep shaved, but others contend that it means just what it says.

Nevertheless no man connected with the police force cares to test the rule and consequently the winds of north Georgia cannot blow through the whiskers of any Atlanta policeman.

Three or four men who proudly wore flowing beards when elected on the force, cut off their hirsute facial adornment. One officer, it is said, speaks of turning out his whiskers and there are even bets in the police department that he will be arraigned for trial before the police board if he does.

Why a Mystery Is Dead.

The reason why nothing more is being said about the pistol sensation at the police barracks is said to be due to the fact that the Griffin young man has been quietly presented with a new weapon and no further steps have been taken to ascertain whether or not the pistol found by Commissioner Jones was the one which was stolen from the station sergeant's vault.

The matter went before the police board and it seemed that steps were to be taken to get the young man in Griffin to identify the pistol which had been found. The next thing was a package sent to Griffin containing a new pistol. No amount of questions can get to the bottom of the affair.

Just who stole that pistol, making one of the most remarkable and most mysterious thefts on record in the city, will never be known.

ANDERSON IS FOUND GUILTY.

Judge Hart Sentences Him To Pay $250 or Serve Twelve Months in the Chaingang.

Nat Anderson, an ex-bailiff of Cook's district, was sentenced by Judge Hart yesterday to serve a term of twelve months in the chaingang or pay a fine of $250 and all costs of the case. Anderson was tried in the superior criminal court and found guilty of shooting another. He was charged in the indictment with assault with intent to murder.

The conviction, although the finding of the jury mitigated the offense, was a great surprise to Anderson and his attorneys, who had confidently expected acquittal.

Several months ago, a few days after Anderson had sent in his resignation as a bailiff in Cook's district, he, according to his own statement, was brought into a quarrel with a man named Davenport, whom he shot. Anderson made a long statement on the stand and said he did what he was forced to do because he was an officer of the law.

Davenport made his statement and said that Anderson provoked the quarrel between them. The trouble occurred on one Sunday. Anderson stated that Davenport was drinking and had threatened to kill him. Anderson stated that he had a crick in his neck and could not fight, but that Davenport came across the street and struck him. This blow dazed him and he did not know anything else until his pistol fired.

Davenport denied these facts and Anderson was found guilty.

The negro who was charged some time ago with stealing a diamond and other jewelry from Solicitor O'Neil, of the city criminal court, was released.

Eugene Hill was charged with stealing a watch which had been left with him. He denied his guilt and stated that some one entered his shop and stole it while he was away.

W. P. Hill acted as solicitor of the court, owing to the illness of Solicitor Charley D. Hill.

Judge Hart will probably take up one of the two murder cases which are on the docket for the business of the court today.

TOWER GETTING IN ORDER.

In a Few Days Affairs Will Be Running Smoothly—Condition of Men Injured in Elevator Accident.

Affairs at the Tower are getting quieted down, and in a few days everything will be running smoothly. The Tower was warm yesterday and the prisoners were comfortable.

Sheriff Nelms will move his family to the Tower and make his home there in about a week. He does not wish to move until matters are completely straightened out.

Beginning this morning a new set of books were opened at the Tower and a complete record of all prisoners held there will be kept hereafter, showing what disposition is made of them after trial.

Jailer Fain, who was hurt in the elevator accident Saturday, went home yesterday, where he will remain until he recovers from the result of his injuries. The injured moonshiners were walking about yesterday, but were complaining of their bruises. It is said that if the elevator had fallen from the fifth instead of the third floor all the men would have been killed. The accident was caused by the breaking of a cable.

HUNTING SEASON IS NOW ON.

Opening Has Been Anxiously Awaited by Many Atlantians.

The hunting season begun yesterday morning, and for several months the sportsmen of the state will be allowed to kill as much game as they find. This is the second year that the new game law, which prohibits hunting until after November 1st, has been in effect, and the result has been good.

Birds were becoming very scarce, and at the request of the sportsmen the legislature agreed to pass the law. It is the opinion of the hunters that this will be the best season for game for many years past, and they have been oiling their guns and getting things in readiness to kill their portion of the feathered tribe. The dealers report that the sale of guns and sportsmen's goods has been good lately, and they expect a lively trade for the next few days.

"For there was never yet philosopher that could endure the tootache patiently."
—Much Ado About Nothing, Act v, Scene 1.
Pond's Extract precludes the necessity of enduring it now-a-days.

POST HOSPITALS IN GOOD CONDITION

The Fall Weather Has Checked the Ravages of Typhoid Fever.

CONVALESCENTS ARE LEAVING

Pavilion Hospitals Are Going Up Fast. Two Are Nearing Completion.

HALLOWE'EN PARTY AT THE POST

Nurses Gave a Party in the Mess Hall and a Large Crowd Attended the Festival.

Hospitals at Fort McPherson were never in better condition than at the present time.

THE HOSPITALS OF FORT McPHERson are now in excellent condition, and since the fall weather has set in the death rate among the patients has been reduced considerably.

The number of men on the convalescent list is growing daily and as fast as the patients are considered well enough to undergo traveling they are given furloughs and an opportunity to return to their homes.

For the past three weeks the condition of the troops in the hospitals has improved perceptibly, and while a number of the patients in the fever wards were considered very low and were not expected to live, only three men have died during that time.

Of the troops that came to Fort McPherson on the hospital train from Jacksonville the middle of last week several have entirely recovered and have been sent home on thirty-day furloughs. The remainder are improving and the surgeons in charge of the hospital express the opinion that all of them will recover in time.

Eighty-five out of the one hundred men who came from Jacksonville were suffering with typhoid fever, and the condition of most of them at the time of their arrival was such that they had to be removed from the train on stretchers, with the greatest care. Of that number none have died so far and in nearly every case the fever has gradually been reduced, leaving the patients in a greatly improved condition.

Plenty of Room in Hospital.

The departure of from ten to twenty convalescents a day on furloughs has gradually reduced the number in the wards and yesterday the morning report of the hospital showed that there were ninety-seven vacant beds. Major Taylor is expecting a hospital train from Jacksonville the latter part of this week or the first of next, since he has notified the surgeon general that he can take charge of more patients than are at the post at present.

The pavilion hospital buildings are going up rapidly and two of them are nearing completion, after only three weeks' work. A large force of hands has been kept at work constantly on the structures and Major Taylor expects to have a number of the buildings occupied by December 1st.

The buildings have been arranged in two rows on the parade ground, one immediately back of the other, and the foundations of the last of the ten are now in course of construction. It was originally intended to roof the buildings with slate, but Colonel Simpson, quartermaster of the department of the gulf, has decided to put shingles on them. The interior woodwork will require only a few days to be accomplished, and after that the patients will be transferred from the present quarters to the new and more commodious pavilion hospitals.

Hallowe'en Party at Post.

A Hallowe'en party was given at Fort McPherson Monday night by the nurses of the hospital and the occasion was celebrated with a candy pulling and festival, after which dancing was indulged in until a late hour yesterday morning. The party was arranged by Miss McKinley, one of the nurses of the hospital, and the messhall back of the post hospital was converted for the time into a german hall.

The party that attended the celebration was a large one, consisting of the men of the hospital corps and a number of the troops of the Fifth infantry, besides invited guests from the city.

PRIVATE MEADOWS DISCHARGED

Hospital Corps Man Who Married Trained Nurse Will Leave Fort McPherson Tomorrow.

Charles A. Meadows, the private of the hospital corps at Fort McPherson who was wedded to one of the trained nurses in the hospitals two weeks ago, has received his discharge from the army.

At the time of Meadows's marriage his wife was suspended from duty at the hospitals, and she went on at once to her home in Kentucky to secure the discharge of her husband, who had made several efforts to get his discharge, but was turned down by the war department each time.

Yesterday morning the news of Meadows's discharge was received at the post, his wife having secured the services of the congressman of her district in the interest of her husband. The hospital corps man was delighted at his good fortune in getting out of the service, and will take his leave of Fort McPherson tomorrow.

From Atlanta the couple will go to Paris, Ill., where Meadows will enter business.

Charter Is Amended.

Secretary of State Cook granted an amendment yesterday to the charter of the Georgia Pine railroad so that it can be extended from Arlington to Columbus, a distance of about ninety miles. The proposed extension will go by way of Cuthbert.

Men's Suits . . .

A well-lined and well-made all-wool Suit at $8.50—heavy and durable. They come in three colors—black, brown and blue—double or single-breasted sacks; regulars and longs. For children we have another lot of those all-wool School Suits at $2.00; heavy weight, double seats and knees; seams warranted not to rip. They come in brown and gray cheviots. Caps at 25 cents.

EDWIN STEWART,

26 Whitehall.

FOR PUERTO RICO

.....AND THE WEST INDIES.....

Delightful Excursion



To Puerto Rico and the West Indies. Exceptionally cheap rates. An elegant and safe steamship will leave Brunswick, Ga., on or about November 15, 1898, for Porto Rico and will stop at OTHER DESIRABLE POINTS. The beautiful and healthy island of Puerto Rico will soon be under the ample folds of the stars and stripes. It is a delightful spot to visit and this opportunity is exceptional. Railroads will be asked to place cheap rates from all points to Brunswick on account of this excursion. In order to secure select stateroom apply early. For rates and full information about trip and large map of Puerto Rico enclose 10 cents to the

WEST INDIAN EXCURSION COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

W. M. TUPPER & CO., Agents, Brunswick, Ga.

Temporary Office, 509 Temple Court. Postoffice Box 324.

SIGN PAINTING.

SIGN PAINTING. Grant-Wells Co Up-to-date. 7½ South Broad. Phone 509.

DAHL FLORIST

FLOWERS OF OUR OWN GROWTH.

.....A. B. WILLIAMS, Manager.....

TELEPHONE 105. 10 MARIETTA ST.

BE SURE TO ATTEND OUR

GRAND COMBINATION SALE

500—FIVE HUNDRED HORSES—500

TODAY AND TOMORROW.

Electric Light Sale Wednesday Night, Nov. 2d, 8 P.M.

LADIES INVITED

The Brady-Miller Feed and Sale Stables, Atlanta, Ga.

PALMS!



And Chrysanthemums for Weddings, Entertainments, Funerals, Etc., Consult

LAMBERT BROS.,

555 East Fair street. 'Phone 4.

H. M. BEUTELL,

Manufacturer of Hardwood Interior Finish

Bank and Store Fixtures,

Factory on Georgia R. R. and Borne st., Atlanta, Ga. Telephone No. 1519.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. Price $1 at Druggists, or by mail, Sample free. Address, "ANAKESIS," Tribune Building, New York.

THE GEORGIA BOARD OF PHARMACY will meet in Atlanta in the capitol, November 8th, to examine candidates for druggists' license. For further information address the secretary, Dr. Henry R. Slack, LaGrange, Ga.
11-2-wed, fri, sun

Carroll Superior Court.

Carrollton, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—The regular fall term of Carroll superior court, after a session of four weeks, has taken a recess till the 1st of January, 1899, when an adjourned session will be held. The following are the most important cases disposed of at the second session: Virgil Merritt, white, charged with assault with intent to rape; verdict guilty; sentence four years. Josie Calvin, murder; verdict guilty, with recommendation to mercy. Will Purden, assault with intent to murder; verdict not guilty. The case that attracted most attention on the civil docket was the case of Soule Pope versus J. C. Bass to recover a piece of land near Carrollton. The verdict was a compromise. Judge Harris is taking a rest this week. His next court

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, all fitted for handling cotton in good vault. Rent reasonable to right party.
No. 3 N. Broad street, $55.
No. 20 S. Pryor st., five floors and warehouse, cheap.
No. 12 Walton st., large store and basement, $60.
No. 51 Magnolia st., wood and coal yard, [illegible] $25.
No. 283 Fulton street, store and dwelling, $12.50.
A few offices left in the Fitten building, over Tyner's drug store; heat, light and elevator. The best location and cheapest rent in the city.
Nice office second floor, Healey building, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets.
Large hall, third floor, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, cheap.
Offices in Empire corner block, on N. Broad st., near bridge.
No. [illegible] Whitehall st., 15 rooms, $55.
No. 144 Markham st., 6 rooms, $18.
No. [illegible] 6 rooms, $15.
No. [illegible] Capitol ave., etc.
No. 109 E. Georgia avenue, 6 rooms, $22.50.
Money to loan. No delay.

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate and Renting Agent

14 Wall Street, Kimball House

I have a large and attractive list of property for rent, embracing large residences, small cottages, boarding houses, stores, offices, shops, halls, wood and coal yards, manufacturing sites, warehouses, and, in fact, anything needed by the human family.

My rent department, well equipped and thoroughly systematized, is under the personal supervision of Mr. Raymond Robson, who has had long experience in this line, and property owners would consult their own interests by placing their houses in my hands.

Attention is given to securing good, permanent and prompt-paying tenants and such matters as repairs, insurance, taxes, etc., are looked after with great care.

G. W. ADAIR.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate, Loan and Renting Agents.

$12,500—For the best manufacturing site or wholesale business site in the city, fronting on railroad, in two blocks of union depot, 100x184. The cheapest property in Atlanta.
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